

INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION/REPRODUCTION CONTROL APPARATUS,
INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION/REPRODUCTION CONTROL METHOD, AND
COMPUTER-READABLE RECORDING MEDIUM RECORDED WITH INFORMATION
DISTRIBUTION/REPRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAM

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an information distribution/reproduction control apparatus, an information distribution/reproduction control method, and a computer-readable recording medium recorded with an information distribution/reproduction control program, to be used for controlling the distribution and reproduction of stream information (moving picture data and voice data) that can be reproduced in real time. This invention particularly relates to a technology of carrying out a proper distribution and a proper real-time reproduction of stream information and that can provide an information distribution service with high added value.

20 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Along with the popularization of the internet and intranet, there has recently been paid attention to an information distribution system for live broadcasting the status of a lecture or a concert in a similar manner to that of a prior-art television broadcasting. According to this

system, stream information that a client can reproduce in real time is generated from image data and voice data based on a streaming technique, and this stream information is distributed to a plurality of clients at the same time through a network.

5 Providers of such an information distribution service are not only carrying out a simple distribution of the stream information but also are groping for a provision of higher value-added services in line with the growing trend of multimedia.

10 Conventionally, under the environments of internet and intranet, there has so far been diffused an information distribution system for real-time distributing the status of a lecture, a concert or the like as stream information (moving picture data and voice data) to the service receivers. This
15 information distribution system is structured by a video camera and a microphone installed respectively at the place of a lecture or a concert, and a stream server for generating stream information (contents information) that can be reproduced by moving picture data and voice data from the video camera and
20 microphone in real time by using a streaming technique and for distributing this stream information to a plurality of clients through an internet or the like.

Each of the plurality of clients receives the stream information and reproduces this stream information in real time.
25 Recently, this information distribution system has come to

attract considerable attention as the system can distribute stream information so long as there are clients connected to the internet or the like.

As explained above, in the prior-art information distribution system, the client can reproduce a plurality of kinds of stream information at the same time. However, there is no external control applied to this reproduction. Therefore, this system has a drawback in that when more than necessary stream information has been reproduced in real time, the contents information that is most necessary is easily missed. In the worst case, there is considered a situation where the volume of stream information received is beyond the processing capacity at the client side so that it is not possible to reproduce any information.

Further, there is no external control applied to the stream server side either. Therefore, the stream server can distribute as much volume of a plurality of stream information as possible. In this case, there is considered a case where the traffic volume of the internet and others exceeds a prescribed value and a congestion occurs so that the channel utilization efficiency is lowered extremely.

Further, the prior-art information distribution system is a broadcasting type system which is specialized in the distribution of stream information that can be reproduced in real time. Therefore, this system makes no difference from the

existing television broadcasting system in that the contents information is reproduced in real time.

Thus, when the prior-art information distribution system is compared with the existing television broadcasting system in the aspect of cost, the information distribution system requires a higher connection charge to be paid to the telecommunications service enterprises for the utilization of a network. On the other hand, the television broadcasting system requires a substantially lower cost of connection charge. Accordingly, when only the cost aspect is compared, it can be said that the prior-art information distribution system cannot compete at all with the existing television broadcasting system.

Under the above circumstances, providers of the information distribution service using the information distribution system have not limited their services to a simple distribution of the stream information but have been groping for a provision of higher value-added services. However, at present, the providers have not yet found decisive services that can compete with the services of the existing television broadcasting system.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide an information distribution/reproduction control apparatus, an

information distribution/reproduction control method, and a computer-readable recording medium recorded with an information distribution/reproduction control program that can carry out a proper distribution and a proper real-time reproduction of stream information and that can also provide an information distribution service with high added value.

In order to achieve the above object, the information distribution/reproduction control apparatus according to one aspect of the present invention comprises a distribution control unit for carrying out a control relating to a distribution of stream information that can be reproduced in real time, to an information distribution device for distributing the stream information to a receiving device; and a reproduction control unit for carrying out a control relating to a real-time reproduction of the stream information, to the receiving device.

According to the above invention, the distribution control unit controls the distribution of the stream information by taking into consideration the traffic volume of a network and the processing capacity of the receiving device, for example. Thus, the stream information is distributed from the information distribution device to the receiving device in a status that the traffic volume and others are taken into consideration. Further, when the reproduction control unit has carried out the control relating to the real-time

reproduction of the stream information by taking into consideration the processing capacity of the receiving device, for example, the receiving device properly receives the stream information and then carries out the real-time reproduction of
5 this stream information.

Thus, the distribution control unit carries out the distribution control and the reproduction control unit carries out the reproduction control. Therefore, it is possible to carry out the proper distribution and the proper real-time
10 reproduction of the stream information. It is also possible to provide the information distribution service with high added value.

Further, a change-over unit to be manipulated by an operator is provided, for changing over the control of the
15 reproduction control unit to other control. The reproduction control unit controls the receiving device according to a change-over status of the change-over unit.

According to the above invention, when the control has been changed over to other control by the change-over unit, the
20 reproduction control unit changes over the control of the receiving device to the other control. Thus, the change-over unit facilitates the change-over of the control. As a result, it is possible to improve the use of the apparatus.

Further, a memory unit is provided for storing schedule
25 information on a control schedule of the distribution control

unit and a control schedule of the reproduction control unit.
The distribution control unit controls the information
distribution device based on the schedule information, and the
reproduction control unit controls the receiving device based
5 on the schedule information.

According to the above invention, the distribution
control unit and the reproduction control unit carry out the
predetermined schedule controls respectively based on the
schedule information. Thus, the distribution control and the
10 control of the real-time reproduction are carried out based on
the schedule information. Therefore, it is possible to
flexibly cope with a change in the control method, by only
changing the schedule information.

Further, a plurality of receiving devices are provided.
15 The reproduction control unit carries out an identical control
to the plurality of receiving devices and prohibits an execution
of an external control relating to a reproduction at the
plurality of receiving devices.

According to the above the invention, when the
20 reproduction control unit has carried out the same control, the
plurality of receiving devices carry out a real-time
reproduction in the same reproduction quality. In this case,
an external control relating to the reproduction is prohibited.
Thus, the same control is carried out to the receiving devices
25 and an external control relating to the reproduction is

prohibited. Therefore, it is possible to carry out a real-time reproduction in a status that a constant reproduction quality is maintained.

Further, a plurality of receiving devices are provided.

- 5 The reproduction control unit carries out an identical control to the plurality of receiving devices and permits an execution of an external control relating to a reproduction at the plurality of receiving devices.

10 According to the above invention, when the reproduction control unit has carried out the same control, the plurality of receiving devices carry out a real-time reproduction in the same reproduction quality. In this case, an external control relating to the reproduction is permitted. Accordingly, it is also possible to carry out a real-time reproduction based on
15 an external control. Thus, an external control relating to the reproduction in the receiving devices is permitted. Therefore, it is possible to flexibly carry out a real-time reproduction control.

The information distribution/reproduction control
20 apparatus according to another aspect of the present invention comprises a distribution control unit for controlling an information distribution device to distribute real-time reproducible stream information to the distribution control unit itself; an editing unit for distributing edit stream
25 information that is the stream information edited, to a

receiving device; and a reproduction control unit for carrying out a control relating to a real-time reproduction of the edit stream information to the receiving device.

According to the above invention, when the distribution
5 control unit has carried out a distribution control, the
information distribution device distributes the stream
information to the distribution control unit. With this
arrangement, the edit control unit carries out an editing in
such a way as to compress a plurality of stream information into
10 one stream information, for example. Then, the edit control
unit controls to distribute a result of this editing to the
receiving device as edit stream information. Based on the
control of the reproduction control unit, the receiving device
carries out a real-time reproduction of the edit stream
15 information.

Thus, the edit control unit controls to distribute the
edited stream information to the receiving device. Therefore,
as compared with the case of distributing the stream information
to the receiving device, it is possible to decrease the traffic
20 volume of the transmission paths of the network or the like.

The information distribution/reproduction control
apparatus according to still another aspect of the present
invention comprises a distribution control unit for controlling
an information distribution device to distribute edit stream
25 information that is real-time reproducible stream information

to a receiving device; and a reproduction control unit for carrying out a control relating to a real-time reproduction of the edit stream information to the receiving device.

According to the above invention, when the distribution
5 control unit has carried out a distribution control, the information distribution device carries out an editing in such a way as to compress a plurality of stream information into one stream information, for example. Then, the information distribution device distributes a result of this editing to the
10 receiving device as edit stream information. Based on the control of the reproduction control unit, the receiving device carries out a real-time reproduction of the edit stream information.

Thus, the edit control unit controls to distribute the
15 edited stream information to the receiving device. Therefore, as compared with the case of distributing the stream information to the receiving device, it is possible to decrease the traffic volume of the transmission paths of the network or the like.

The information distribution/reproduction control
20 apparatus according to still another aspect of the present invention comprises a distribution control unit for carrying out a control relating to a distribution of stream information including moving picture data that can be reproduced in real time, to a plurality of information distribution devices for
25 distributing the stream information to a receiving device; and

a reproduction control unit for controlling a display method relating to a real-time reproduction of a plurality of the stream information to the receiving device.

According to the above invention, the distribution
5 control unit controls the distribution of the stream information including the moving picture data by taking into consideration the traffic volume of a network and the processing capacity of the receiving device, for example. Thus, the stream information including the moving picture data is distributed
10 from the information distribution device to the receiving device in a status that the traffic volume and others are taken into consideration. Further, when the reproduction control unit has controlled the method of displaying the moving picture relating to the real-time reproduction of the stream
15 information by taking into consideration the processing capacity of the receiving device, for example, the receiving device receives the stream information and then displays the moving picture according to the display method.

Thus, the distribution control unit carries out the
20 distribution control and the reproduction control unit carries out the control of the method of displaying the moving picture. Therefore, it is possible to carry out the real-time reproduction of the stream information based on the proper distribution of the stream information and the proper display
25 method. Further, it is also possible to provide the information

distribution service with high added value.

The information distribution/reproduction control apparatus according to still another aspect of the present invention comprises a distribution control unit for carrying
5 out a control relating to a distribution of stream information including moving picture data and voice data that can be reproduced in real time, to a plurality of information distribution devices for distributing the stream information to a receiving device; and a reproduction control unit for
10 controlling a method of displaying the moving picture and a method of outputting the voice, relating to a real-time reproduction of a plurality of the stream information to the receiving device.

According to the above invention, the distribution
15 control unit controls the distribution of the stream information including the moving picture data and the voice data by taking into consideration the traffic volume of a network and the processing capacity of the receiving device, for example. Thus, the stream information including the moving picture data
20 and the voice data is distributed from the information distribution device to the receiving device in a status that the traffic volume and others are taken into consideration. Further, when the reproduction control unit has controlled the display method and the voice output method relating to the
25 real-time reproduction of the stream information by taking into

consideration the processing capacity of the receiving device,
for example, the receiving device receives the stream
information and then displays the moving picture according to
the display method and outputs the voice according to the output
5 method.

Thus, the distribution control unit controls the
distribution and the reproduction control unit controls the
method of displaying the moving picture and the method of
outputting the voice . Therefore, it is possible to carry out
10 the real-time reproduction of the stream information based on
the proper distribution, proper display method and proper
output method of the stream information. Further, it is also
possible to provide the information distribution service with
high added value.

15 Further, a memory unit is provided for storing importance
level information on the importance level of each of the
plurality of stream information. The reproduction control
unit controls the receiving device so as to reproduce the stream
information of higher level of importance with higher priority
20 over the rest of the stream information based on the importance
level information.

According to the above invention, the distribution
control unit controls the distribution of the stream
information by taking into consideration the traffic volume of
25 a network and the processing capacity of the receiving device,

for example. Thus, the stream information is distributed from the information distribution device to the receiving device in a status that the traffic volume and others are taken into consideration. Further, when the reproduction control unit
5 has carried out the control relating to the real-time reproduction of the stream information based on the processing capacity of the receiving device and the importance level information, for example, the receiving device reproduces the stream information of higher level of importance with higher
10 priority over the rest of the stream information.

Thus, the stream information of higher level of importance is reproduced in real time with higher priority. Therefore, it is possible to prevent this important stream information from being missed.

15 The information distribution/reproduction control method according to still another aspect of the present invention comprises the steps of carrying out a control relating to a distribution of stream information that can be reproduced in real time, to an information distribution device for
20 distributing the stream information to a receiving device; and carrying out a control relating to a real-time reproduction of the stream information, to the receiving device.

According to the above invention, in the distribution control process, the distribution of the stream information is
25 controlled by taking into consideration the traffic volume of

a network and the processing capacity of the receiving device,
for example. Thus, the stream information is distributed from
the information distribution device to the receiving device in
a status that the traffic volume and others are taken into
5 consideration. Further, when the control relating to the
real-time reproduction of the stream information has been
carried out in the reproduction control process, by taking into
consideration the processing capacity of the receiving device,
for example, the receiving device properly receives the stream
10 information and then carries out the real-time reproduction of
this stream information.

Thus, the distribution control is carried out in the
distribution control process and the reproduction control is
carried out in the reproduction control process. Therefore,
15 it is possible to carry out the proper distribution and the
proper real-time reproduction of the stream information. It
is also possible to provide the information distribution
service with high added value.

The recording medium according to still another aspect
20 of the present invention records a program that makes a computer
execute the steps of the information distribution/reproduction
control method described above. Thus, the information
distribution/reproduction control method can easily be
realized on a computer.

25 The recording medium according to still another aspect

of the present invention records a program that makes a computer execute the steps of making an information distribution device carry out a control so as to distribute real-time reproducible stream information; making edit stream information, that is the edited stream information, to be distributed to a receiving device; and making the receiving device carry out a control relating to a real-time reproduction of the edit stream information.

According to the above the invention, the steps can easily be executed on a computer.

Other objects and features of this invention will become apparent from the following description with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 a block diagram showing a configuration of first to thirteenth embodiments according to the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a stream server 101, shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing a transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4A shows server information J_1 and Fig. 4B shows client information J_2 to be used in the first to thirteenth embodiments.

Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a

client 30₁ shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 is a flowchart explaining the operation of the first embodiment according to the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a flowchart explaining the operation of a second
5 embodiment according to the present invention.

Fig. 8 is a flowchart explaining the operation of a third embodiment according to the present invention.

Fig. 9 shows a distribution schedule information J₃ to
be used in the third embodiment according to the present
10 invention.

Fig. 10 is a flowchart explaining the operation of a fourth embodiment according to the present invention.

Fig. 11 is a flowchart explaining the operation of a fifth embodiment according to the present invention.

Fig. 12 is a flowchart explaining the operation of a sixth
15 embodiment according to the present invention.

Fig. 13 is a flowchart explaining the operation of a seventh embodiment according to the present invention.

Fig. 14 is a flowchart explaining the operation of an
20 eighth embodiment according to the present invention.

Fig. 15 is a flowchart explaining the operation of a ninth embodiment according to the present invention.

Fig. 16 shows a client control information J₄ to be used in the ninth embodiment according to the present invention.

Fig. 17 is a flowchart explaining the operation of a tenth
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embodiment according to the present invention.

Fig. 18 shows a stream reproduction information J_5 to be used in the tenth to twelfth embodiments according to the present invention.

5 Fig. 19 is a flowchart explaining the operation of an eleventh embodiment according to the present invention.

Fig. 20 shows a stream reproduction information J_6 to be used in the eleventh embodiment according to the present invention.

10 Fig. 21 is a flowchart explaining the operation of a twelfth embodiment according to the present invention.

Fig. 22 shows a stream reproduction information J_7 to be used in the twelfth embodiment according to the present invention.

15 Fig. 23 is a flowchart explaining the operation of a thirteenth embodiment according to the present invention.

Fig. 24 shows a stream reproduction information J_8 to be used in the thirteenth embodiment according to the present invention.

20 Fig. 25 is a block diagram showing a modified example of the first to thirteenth embodiments according to the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

25 There will now be explained in detail below, with

reference to the drawings, first to thirteenth embodiments of the present invention relating to an information distribution/reproduction control apparatus, an information distribution/reproduction control method, and a computer-readable recording medium recorded with an information distribution/reproduction control program.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a first embodiment of the present invention. An information distribution system shown in Fig. 1 is a system for real-time distributing stream information (moving picture data and voice data) to a plurality of clients by using a streaming technique and for making the stream information reproduced in real time at the side of the plurality of clients.

In the following, a description will be made based on a case of employing a multicast system as a communication system as an example. The multicast system is a communication system for transmitting information to a plurality of specific clients at the same time, and this system is called a specific group simultaneous multi-address communication system. Further, the information distribution system is utilized for live broadcasting such as lectures and concerts as the information can be reproduced in real time.

A network N shown in Fig. 1 is a LAN (Local Area Network), an intranet, an internet or the like, for transmitting stream information JS_1 to JS_n and others to be described later. To this

network N, there are connected stream servers 10_1 to 10_n and a transit control server 20 installed at a distributor side and clients 30_1 to 30_m ($m \geq n$) installed at a side of users (receivers side) respectively.

5 The stream servers 10_1 to 10_n generate the stream information JS_1 to JS_n respectively, and distribute these stream information JS_1 to JS_n to the clients 30_1 to 30_m based on the control of the transit control server 20. In this case, the stream information JS_1 to JS_n are the information of compressed
10 contents made up of moving picture data and voice data, using a stream band, a frame rate, a screen size, etc. as parameters. The stream band is an occupied transmission band used for transmitting the stream information JS_1 to JS_n to the network N. The frame rate is a number of frames per each second of the
15 stream information that is reproduced in real time by the clients 30_1 to 30_m . As the frame rate is larger, it is possible to reproduce a smoother moving picture, which however requires a larger stream band. The screen size is a number of pixels (number of vertical pixels \times number of lateral pixels) that
20 structure the stream information reproduced in real time at the users side.

Memory devices 11_1 to 11_n are hard disk devices, for example, and they are used as main memories of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n respectively. Video cameras 12_1 to 12_n are installed
25 at the places of lectures and concerts respectively, and they

pick up images of the statuses of the lectures and concerts in real time. The video cameras 12_1 to 12_n then output image picked-up results as moving picture data V_1 to V_n to the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n respectively. Similarly, microphones 13_1 to 13_n are also installed at the places of lectures and concerts respectively. The microphones 13_1 to 13_n convert voices of lecturers and voices at the place of the concert into voice data M_1 to M_n respectively, and output the voice data M_1 to M_n to the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n in real time.

The structure of the stream server 10_1 will be explained in detail with reference to Fig. 2. In Fig. 2, portions corresponding to the same portions in Fig. 1 are attached with the same reference symbols. In the stream server 10_1 shown in Fig. 2, an encoding section 14_1 encodes the moving picture data V_1 and the voice data M_1 captured by the video camera 12_1 and the microphone 13_1 based on the parameters such as the stream band, the frame rate, the screen size, etc., and generates the stream information JS_1 .

Specifically, the encoding section 14_1 converts the moving picture data V_1 and the voice data M_1 into digital data respectively and then decreases the information volume of the digital data by taking the screen size, the frame rate, etc. into consideration. Further, the encoding section 14_1 compresses the digital data in real time by using a code technique, and generates the stream information JS_1 in which

the moving picture data V_1 and the voice data M_1 are synchronized.

A distribution control section 15_1 carries out a distribution control of the stream information JS_1 (contents), a distribution posting for informing the clients 30_1 to 30_m of a fact that there is a distribution of contents to them, etc. A detailed description of the operation of the distribution control section 15_1 will be made later. A network control section 16_1 has a function of sending the stream information JS_1 to the network N at the transfer rate corresponding to the transmission band of the network N , by using a distribution protocol. Further, the network control section 16_1 also has a buffering function for storing the stream information JS_1 when there has been generated a transmission loss during a transmission of the stream information JS_1 due to the congestion of the network N . An interface section 17_1 takes an interface between the distribution control section 15_1 and the memory device 11_1 . The other stream servers 10_2 to 10_n (not shown) also have similar structures to that of the stream server 10_1 .

Referring back to Fig. 1, the transit control server 20 controls the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n in the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n , based on the server information J_1 and the client information J_2 shown in Fig. 4A and Fig. 4B, and also controls the reception/reproduction of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n in the clients 30_1 to 30_m . A detailed description of the transit control server 20 will be made later.

The server information J_1 shown in Fig. 4A is the information on the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n , and is composed of "server name", "server IP (Internet Protocol) address", "contents name" and "multicast address". The "server name" is
5 a name of each of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n . In an example shown in this drawing, the "stream server 1" is the name of the stream server 10_1 , and, similarly, the "stream server n" is the name of the stream server 10_n .

The "server IP address" is an IP address of each of the
10 stream servers 10_1 to 10_n . In the example shown in this drawing, the "server IP address" of the stream server 10_1 is "11.2.3.100". Similarly, the "server IP address" of the stream server 10_n is "11.2.3.199". The "contents name" is a name of contents provided by each of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n . In the
15 example shown in this drawing, the "contents name" relating to the stream information JS_1 is "contents 1". Similarly, the "contents name" relating to the stream information JS_n is "contents n".

The "multicast address" is an address allocated to a
20 multicast group (a specific group) existing on the network N. This address is used as a distribution destination IP address for distributing the stream information JS_1 to JS_n to the multicast group.

Specifically, the "multicast address" of the stream
25 server 10_1 is "239.0.10.100". For example, this is an address

allocated to a multicast group structured by the clients 30_1 to 30_m . Accordingly, when the stream information JS_1 has been distributed to the multicast address called "239.0.10.100", the stream information JS_1 is distributed to the clients 30_1 to 30_m (multicast group).

Similarly, the "multicast address" of the stream server 10_n is "239.0.10.199". For example, this is an address allocated to a multicast group structured by the clients 30_1 to 30_m . Accordingly, when the stream information JS_n has been distributed to the multicast address called "239.0.10.199", the stream information JS_n is distributed to the clients 30_1 to 30_m (multicast group).

Further, the client information J_2 shown in Fig. 4B is the information ("client name" and "client IP address") on the clients 30_1 to 30_m . The "client name" is a name of each of the clients 30_1 to 30_m . In the case of an example shown in this drawing, the "client name" for each client is "client 1" to the "client m". The "client IP address" is an IP address given to each of the clients 30_1 to 30_m . In the case of the example shown in this drawing, the "client IP address" is "22.33.44.100" to "22.33.44.199".

Referring back to Fig. 1, the memory device 21 stores the server information J_1 and the client information J_2 . The display device 22 is structured by a display section such as a CRT (Cathode-Ray Tube) or an LCD (Liquid Crystal Display),

and a voice output section such as a pre-amplifier or a speaker. The input device 23 is an input device such as a mouse and a keyboard.

The structure of the transit control server 20 described above will be explained below with reference to Fig. 3. In Fig. 3, portions corresponding to portions in Fig. 1 are attached with the same reference symbols. A transit control section 24 shown in this drawing carries out a distribution control and a reception/reproduction control of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n based on the server information J_1 and the client information J_2 (see Fig. 4A and Fig. 4B). A detailed description of the operation of the transit control section 24 will be made later.

A network control section 25 carries out a communication control between the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n and the clients 30_1 to 30_m , according to TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol), for example. A timer 27 outputs a result of a time measurement to the transit control section 24. An interface section 26 takes an interface between the transit control section 24, the memory device 21, the display device 22 and the input device 23.

Referring back to Fig. 1, the clients 30_1 to 30_m receive designated stream information out of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n distributed from the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n through the network N, based on the reception/reproduction control of

the transit control server 20. Then, the clients 30_1 to 30_m reproduce the stream information in real time. Each of display devices 32_1 to 32_m is structured by a display section such as a CRT or an LCD, and a voice output section such as a preamplifier
5 or a speaker.

The display section displays a moving picture when the stream information has been reproduced in real time. On the other hand, the voice output section outputs voice when the stream information has been reproduced in real time. Input
10 devices 33_1 to 33_m are input devices such as a mouse and a keyboard. Memory devices 31_1 to 31_m are hard disks, for example, and they play the role of main memories for the clients 30_1 to 30_m respectively.

The structure of the client 30_1 described above will be
15 explained in detail with reference to Fig. 5. In Fig. 5, portions corresponding to portions in Fig. 1 are attached with the same reference symbols. A reception control section 34_1 , shown in this drawing carries out a reception control and a reproduction control of distributed stream information. A
20 detailed description of the reception control section 34_1 will be made later. A network control section 35_1 controls the communications between the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n according to a distribution protocol.

Further, the network control section 35_1 carries out a
25 communication control between the transit control server 20 and

the client 30_1 according to the TCP/IP. An interface section 36_1 takes an interface between the reception control section 34_1 , the display device 32_1 , the input device 33_1 and the memory device 31_1 . Other clients 30_2 to 30_m (not shown) also take the
5 same structures as the structure of the client 30_1 .

Next, the operation of the first embodiment will be explained with reference to a flowchart shown in Fig. 6. When the operations of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n and the clients 30_1 to 30_m in Fig. 1 have been started respectively, these stream
10 servers and clients proceed to a step SA1 and a step SC1 shown in Fig. 6 respectively. At the step SA1, the distribution control sections (the distribution control section 15_1 : reference to Fig. 2) of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as to whether or not there
15 is an instruction to distribute the stream information JS_1 to JS_n respectively from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

Similarly, at the step SC1, the reception control
20 sections (the reception control section 34_1 : reference to Fig. 5) of the respective clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is a reception/reproduction instruction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is
25 repeated.

Then, when the information for instructing the start of distribution has been input by the distributor by using the input device 23 shown in Fig. 3, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 proceeds to a step SB1. At the step SB1, the transit control section 24 at first reads the server information J_1 shown in Fig. 4A from the memory device 21. Then, the transit control section 24 recognizes the "stream servers" (stream servers 10_1 to 10_n) that are the respective origins of the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n from the server information J_1 .

Further, the transit control section 24 recognizes the multicast addresses "239.0.10.100" to "239.0.10.199" of the distribution destinations of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n respectively, from the server information J_1 . Next, the transit control section 24 instructs the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n corresponding to the respective stream information JS_1 to JS_n to distribute these information, by taking into consideration the traffic volume of the network N and the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m . Then, the transit control section 24 proceeds to the next step SB2.

Thus, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as "Yes" at the step SA1, and then proceed to the next step SA2. At the step SA2, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n start the distribution of

the stream information JS_1 to JS_n .

In other words, the moving picture data V_1 and the voice data M_1 relating to the "contents 1" are output from the video camera 12_1 and the microphone 13_1 shown in Fig. 2 respectively.

5 When these moving picture data V_1 and voice data M_1 have been captured by an encoding section 14_1 , the encoding section 14_1 encodes and compresses the moving picture data V_1 and voice data M_1 based on the parameters such as the stream band and others, thereby to generate the stream information JS_1 . Similarly,
10 stream servers 10_2 to 10_n (not shown) generate stream information JS_2 to JS_n (not shown) respectively in a similar manner to that of the stream server 10_1 .

Then, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n transmit the stream information JS_1
15 to JS_n to the multicast address based on the server information J_1 , and proceed to a step SA3. Thus, the stream information JS_1 to JS_n are distributed respectively to the clients 30_1 to 30_m . At the step SA3, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as to whether
20 or not there is an instruction to end the distribution from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

On the other hand, at the step SB2, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 3 reads
25 the client information J_2 (see Fig. 4B) from the memory device

21. Next, the transit control section 24 dispatches a reception/reproduction instruction to the client IP addresses "22.33.44.100" to "22.33.44.199" obtained from this client information J_2 , that is, to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , and then
5 proceeds to a step SB3. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches the reception/reproduction instruction by taking into consideration the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

The reception/reproduction instruction in this case is
10 the instruction to receive, the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , for example, from out of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n transmitted to the multicast address based on the server information J_1 , and to reproduce in real time the received stream information JS_1 and JS_2 . At the step SB3, the transit control
15 section 24 makes a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction from the distributor to end the distribution by using the input device 23. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

Upon receiving the reception/reproduction instruction,
20 the respective reception control sections (the reception control section 34₁: reference to Fig. 5) of the clients 30_1 to 30_m shown in Fig. 5 make a decision as "Yes" at the step SC1, and then proceed to a step SC2. At the step SC2, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the
25 reception of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 designated by

the transit control server 20.

Next, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , and then proceed to a step SC3.

5 Specifically, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m restore the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , thereby to generate the moving picture data and the voice data, and then supply these moving picture data and voice data to the respective display devices (the display device 32_1 : reference
10 to Fig. 5). In this case, the moving picture data is converted into bit map data for each frame. Thus, the respective display devices of the clients 30_1 to 30_m reproduce in real time the moving picture and voice relating to the "contents 1" and the "contents 2".

15 At the step SC3, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end reception/reproduction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is
20 repeated. During this period, the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 are being reproduced in real time.

When the distributor has dispatched an instruction to end the reception/reproduction by using the input device 23, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20
25 shown in Fig. 3 makes a decision as "Yes" at the step SB3, and

then proceeds to a step SB4. At the step SB4, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the reception/reproduction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m respectively, and then proceeds to a step SB5.

5 Upon receiving the instruction to end the reception/reproduction, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SC3, and then proceed to a step SC4. At the step SC4, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1
10 to 30_m end the reception and real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 .

 At the step SB5, the transit control section 24 instructs the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n to end the distribution. Thus, the respective distribution control sections of the stream
15 servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as "Yes" at the step SA3, and then proceed to a step SA4. At the step SA4, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n end the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n .

 As explained above, according to the first embodiment of
20 the invention, the transit control section 24 carries out the distribution control and the reproduction control. Therefore, it is possible to carry out a proper distribution and a proper real-time reproduction of the stream information. It is also possible to provide the information distribution service with
25 high added value.

In the first embodiment, there has been explained the case where the stream information designated by the transit control server 20 from among the stream information JS_1 to JS_n is reproduced in real time by the clients 30_1 to 30_m , by the control
5 of the transit control server 20. However, it is also possible to change the stream information to be received/reproduced during a real-time reproduction. This case will be explained below as a second embodiment. The hardware configuration of the second embodiment is the same as the hardware configuration
10 of the first embodiment described above. However, in the case of the second embodiment, the function of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 1 is different from that of the first embodiment as described later.

Next, the operation of the second embodiment will be
15 explained with reference to a flowchart shown in Fig. 7. When the operations of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n and the clients 30_1 to 30_m in Fig. 1 have been started respectively, these stream servers and clients proceed to a step SD1 and a step SF1 shown in Fig. 7 respectively. At the step SD1, the distribution
20 control sections (the distribution control section 15_1 : reference to Fig. 2) of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to distribute the stream information JS_1 to JS_n respectively from the transit control server 20. In this
25 case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision

making is repeated.

Similarly, at the step SF1, the reception control sections (the reception control section 34₁: reference to Fig. 5) of the respective clients 30₁ to 30_m make a decision as to
5 whether or not there is a reception/reproduction instruction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

Then, when the information for instructing the start of
10 distribution has been input by the distributor by using the input device 23 shown in Fig. 3, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 proceeds to a step SE1. At the step SE1, similar to the operation at the step SB1 (see Fig. 6), the transit control section 24 instructs the stream servers
15 10₁ to 10_n corresponding to the respective stream information JS₁ to JS_n to distribute these information, based on the server information J₁ (see Fig. 4A) read from the memory device 21, and then proceeds to a step SE2. In this case, the transit control section 24 instructs the distribution of the stream
20 information, by taking into consideration the traffic volume of the network N and the processing capacity of the clients 30₁ to 30_m.

Thus, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10₁ to 10_n shown in Fig. 2 make a decision as
25 "Yes" at the step SD1, and then proceed to the next step SD2.

At the step SD2, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n start the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n , and then proceed to a step SD3. At the step SD3, the distribution control sections of the
5 respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the distribution from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

On the other hand, at the step SE2, the transit control
10 section 24 of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 3 dispatches a reception/reproduction instruction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , based on the client information J_2 read from the memory device 21, in a similar manner to that at the step SB2 (see Fig. 6). Then, the transit control section 24 proceeds to a step
15 SE3. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches the reception/reproduction instruction by taking into consideration the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m . The reception/reproduction instruction in this case is the instruction to receive the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , for
20 example, from out of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n transmitted to the multicast address based on the server information J_1 , and to reproduce in real time the received stream information JS_1 and JS_2 . At the step SE3, the transit control section 24 makes a decision as to whether or not there is an
25 instruction from the distributor to end the distribution by

using the input device 23. In this case, a decision is made as "No". Then the transit control section 24 proceeds to a step SE4.

At a step SE4, the transit control section 24 makes a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction from the distributor by using the input device 23 for changing the stream information to be received/reproduced by the clients 30_1 to 30_m . In this case, a decision is made as "No". Then, the transit control section 24 returns to the step SE3.

Upon receiving the reception/reproduction instruction from the transit control server 20, the respective reception control sections (the reception control section 34_1 : reference to Fig. 5) of the clients 30_1 to 30_m shown in Fig. 5 make a decision as "Yes" at the step SF1, and then proceed to a step SF2. At the step SF2, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the reception of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 designated by the transit control server 20.

Next, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , in a similar manner to that at the step SC2 (see Fig. 6), and then proceed to a step SF3. At the step SF3, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction from the transit control server 20 to end the reception/reproduction. In this case, the respective

reception control sections make a decision as "No", and then proceed to a step SF4. At the step SF4, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction from the transit control server 20 to change the stream information to be received/reproduced. In this case, the respective reception control sections make a decision as "No", and then return to the step SF3.

In this case when the distributor has changed the stream information to be received/reproduced by the clients 30_1 to 30_m from the current stream information JS_1 and JS_2 to only the stream information JS_1 , by using the input device 23, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 3 makes a decision as "Yes" at the step SF4. The transit control section 24 then proceeds to a step SE5. At the step SE5, the transit control section 24 dispatches a reception/reproduction instruction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m based on the changed contents, and then returns to the step SE3. The reception/reproduction instruction after the change in this case is the instruction to receive only the stream information JS_1 , for example, from out of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n , and to reproduce in real time the received stream information JS_1 .

Upon receiving the reception/reproduction instruction after the change, the respective reception control sections of

the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SF4, and then proceed to a step SF5. At the step SF5, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the reception and reproduction of only the stream information JS_1 based on the reception/reproduction instruction after the change, and then return to the step SF3. In other words, in this case, while the clients 30_1 to 30_m have been reproducing in real time both of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 before the change, the clients 30_1 to 30_m reproduce in real time only the stream information JS_1 after the change.

Then, when the distributor has dispatched an instruction to end the reception/reproduction by using the input device 23, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 3 makes a decision as "Yes" at the step SE3, and then proceeds to a step SE6. At the step SE6, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the reception/reproduction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m respectively, and then proceeds to a step SE7.

Upon receiving the instruction to end the reception/reproduction, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SF3, and then proceed to a step SF6. The respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m end the reception and real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 .

At the step SE7, the transit control section 24 instructs the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n to end the distribution. Thus, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as "Yes" at the step SD3, and then proceed to a step SD4. At the step SD4, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n end the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n .

As explained above, according to the second embodiment of the invention, it is possible to easily change the control to the clients 30_1 to 30_m by using the input device 23. Therefore, it is possible to improve the easiness of using the apparatus.

In the first embodiment, there has been explained the case where the stream information designated by the transit control server 20 from among the stream information JS_1 to JS_n is reproduced in real time by the clients 30_1 to 30_m , by the control of the transit control server 20. However, it is also possible to schedule the distribution and reception/reproduction of the stream information based on distribution schedule information J_s shown in Fig. 9.

This case will be explained below as a third embodiment. The hardware configuration of the third embodiment is the same as the hardware configuration of the first embodiment described above. However, in the case of the third embodiment, the function of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 1 is different from that of the first embodiment as described later.

Further, according to the third embodiment, the distribution schedule information J , shown in Fig. 9 is stored in the memory device 21 shown in Fig. 1.

The distribution schedule information J , includes time
5 information on the start/end of the distribution of the stream
information (contents) to be distributed, and information on
a method of displaying the stream information. This
information is composed of "date", "start time", "end time",
"contents name 1", "contents name 2" and "display method". The
10 "date" is a date on which the corresponding stream information
is distributed. The "start time" is a time when the
distribution of the stream information is started. The "end
time" is a time when the distribution of the stream information
is stopped. The "contents name 1" is a name of contents
15 corresponding to first stream information to be distributed.
Similarly, the "contents name 2" is a name of contents
corresponding to second stream information to be distributed.
The "display method" is a method of displaying (reproducing)
the two contents (stream information) by the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

20 At the top row of the drawing, the "date" is defined as
"1999.07.30", the "start time" is defined as "12:00.00", the
"end time" is defined as "12:30.00", the "contents name 1" is
defined as "contents 1", the "contents name 2" is defined as
"contents 2", and the "display method" is defined as "lateral
25 parallel display", respectively. In this case, the "lateral

parallel display" means to display the contents 1 and 2 in a lateral direction in parallel. The "contents 1" corresponds to the stream information JS_1 and the "contents 2" corresponds to the stream information JS_2 (not shown).

5 Next, the operation of the third embodiment will be explained with reference to a flowchart shown in Fig. 8. When the operations of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n and the clients 30_1 to 30_m in Fig. 1 have been started respectively, these stream servers and clients proceed to a step SG1 and a step SI1 shown
10 in Fig. 8 respectively. At the step SG1, the respective distribution control sections (the distribution control section 15_1 : reference to Fig. 2) of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to distribute the stream information JS_1 to
15 JS_n respectively from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

 Similarly, at the step SI1, the reception control sections (the reception control section 34_1 : reference to Fig.
20 5) of the respective clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is a reception/reproduction instruction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

25 Then, when the information for instructing the start of

distribution has been input by the distributor by using the input device 23 shown in Fig. 3, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 proceeds to a step SH1. At the step SH1, the transit control section 24 reads the distribution schedule information J_s (see Fig. 9) from the memory device 21, and then proceeds to a step SH2. At the step SH2, the transit control section 24 recognizes the "start time" that is nearest to the current time in the distribution schedule information J_s , based on a result of the time measured by the timer 27 (the current time). In this case, after recognizing the start time "12:00.00" in the distribution schedule information J_s , the transit control section 24 makes a decision as to whether or not the result of the time measured by the timer 27 coincides with the start time "12:00.00". In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

When the result of the time measured by the timer 27 has coincided with the start time "12:00.00", the transit control section 24 makes a decision as "Yes" at the step SH2, and then proceeds to a step SH3. At the step SH3, the transit control section 24 first reads the server information J_1 shown in Fig. 4A from the memory device 21. Then, the transit control section 24 recognizes from the server information J_1 , the "stream servers" (the stream server 10₁ and 10₂ (not shown)) as the origins of the distribution of the stream information JS_1 and

JS₂ (not shown) corresponding to the "contents 1" as the content name 1 and the "contents 2" as the contents name 2 shown in Fig. 9.

Further, the transit control section 24 recognizes the
5 multicast address of the respective distribution destinations of the stream information JS₁ and JS₂ from the server information J₁. Next, the transit control section 24 instructs the stream servers 10₁ and 10₂ corresponding to the respective stream information JS₁ and JS₂ to distribute these information, and
10 then proceeds to a step SH4. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches the distribution instruction by taking into consideration the traffic volume of the network N and the processing capacity of the clients 30₁ to 30_m.

Thus, the distribution control sections of the respective
15 stream servers 10₁ to 10_n (not shown) shown in Fig. 2 make a decision as "Yes" at the step SG1, and then proceed to the next step SG2. At the step SG2, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10₁ and 10₂ start the distribution of the stream information JS₁ and JS₂, and then
20 proceed to a step SG3. Thus, the stream information JS₁ and JS₂ are distributed to the clients 30₁ to 30_m respectively. At the step SG3, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10₁ to 10_n make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the distribution from the
25 transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made

as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

On the other hand, at the step SH4, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 3 reads the client information J_2 (see Fig. 4B) from the memory device 21. Next, the transit control section 24 dispatches a reception/reproduction instruction to the client IP addresses "22.33.44.100" to "22.33.44.199" obtained from this client information J_2 , that is, to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , and then proceeds to a step SH5. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches the reception/reproduction instruction by taking into consideration the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

The reception/reproduction instruction in this case is the instruction to receive the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 transmitted to the multicast address based on the server information J_1 , and to reproduce in real time the received stream information JS_1 and JS_2 in a status that these information are displayed in parallel in a lateral direction (see Fig. 9). At the step SH5, the transit control section 24 recognizes the "end time" in the distribution schedule information J_3 based on a result of the time measured by the timer 27 (the current time). In this case, after recognizing the end time "12:30.00" in the distribution schedule information J_3 , the transit control section 24 makes a decision as to whether or not the result of the time measured by the timer 27 coincides with the end time

"12:30.00". In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

Upon receiving the reception/reproduction instruction, the respective reception control sections (the reception control section 34₁: reference to Fig. 5) of the clients 30₁ to 30_m shown in Fig. 5 make a decision as "Yes" at the step SI1, and then proceed to a step SI2. At the step SI2, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30₁ to 30_m start the reception of the stream information JS₁ and JS₂ designated by the transit control server 20.

Next, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30₁ to 30_m start the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS₁ and JS₂, and then proceed to a step SI3. Specifically, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30₁ to 30_m restore the stream information JS₁ and JS₂, thereby to generate the moving picture data and the voice data, and then supply these moving picture data and voice data to the respective display devices (the display device 32₁: reference to Fig. 5). Thus, the respective display devices of the clients 30₁ to 30_m reproduce in real time the moving picture and voice relating to the "contents 1" and the "contents 2".

At the step SI3, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30₁ to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the reception/reproduction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision

is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated. During this period, the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 are being reproduced in real time.

After the end time "12:30.00" in the distribution
5 schedule information J , has been recognized, when the result
of the time measured by the timer 27 has coincided with the end
time "12:30.00", the transit control section 24 of the transit
control server 20 makes a decision as "Yes" at the step SH5,
and then proceeds to a step SH6. At the step SH6, the transit
10 control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the
reception/reproduction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m respectively,
and then proceeds to a step SH7.

Upon receiving the instruction to end the
reception/reproduction, the respective reception control
15 sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at
the step SI3, and then proceed to a step SI4. At the step SI4,
the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1
to 30_m end the reception and real-time reproduction of the stream
information JS_1 and JS_2 , and then return to the step SI1.

20 At the step SH7, the transit control section 24 instructs
the stream servers 10_1 and 10_2 to end the distribution, and then
returns to the step SH2. Thus, the respective distribution
control sections of the stream servers 10_1 and 10_2 make a decision
as "Yes" at the step SG3, and then proceed to a step SG4. At
25 the step SG4, the respective distribution control sections of

the stream servers 10_1 and 10_2 end the distribution of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , and then return to the step SG1. Thereafter, in a similar manner to that as described above, when a result of time measurement by the timer 27 becomes the "start
5 time", the distribution and reception/reproduction of a predetermined stream information are started, according to the distribution schedule information J_3 . Also, when a result of time measurement by the timer 27 becomes the "end time", the distribution and reception/reproduction of a predetermined
10 stream information is stopped.

As explained above, according to the third embodiment of the invention, the transit control section 24 carries out the distribution control and the real-time reproduction control based on the distribution schedule information J_3 . Therefore,
15 it is possible to flexibly cope with a change in the control method, by only changing the schedule information.

In the first embodiment, there has not particularly been explained a window control (a change of a display size, a change of conditions for voice reproduction, etc.) in the display
20 devices 32_1 to 32_m at the side of the clients 30_1 to 30_m . However, it is also possible to prohibit the window control based on the control of the transit control server 20. This case will be explained below as a fourth embodiment. The hardware configuration of the fourth embodiment is the same as the
25 hardware configuration of the first embodiment. However, in

the case of the fourth embodiment, the function of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 1 is different from that of the first embodiment as described later.

Next, the operation of the fourth embodiment will be explained with reference to a flowchart shown in Fig. 10. In this drawing, the operations carried out in the steps other than steps SK2 and SL2 are similar to the operations carried out in the steps other than the steps SB2 and SC2 shown in Fig. 6.

When the operations of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n and the clients 30_1 to 30_m in Fig. 1 have been started respectively, these stream servers and clients proceed to a step SJ1 and a step SL1 shown in Fig. 10 respectively. At the step SJ1, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to distribute the stream information JS_1 to JS_n respectively from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated. Similarly, at the step SL1, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is a reception/reproduction instruction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

Then, when the information for instructing the start of distribution has been input, the transit control section 24 (see

Fig. 3) of the transit control server 20 proceeds to a step SK1. At the step SK1, the transit control section 24 recognizes from the server information J_1 (see Fig. 4A) read from the memory device 21, the "stream servers" (the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n) as the origins of the distribution of the respective stream information JS_1 to JS_n . Further, the transit control section 24 recognizes the multicast address of the respective distribution destinations of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n from the server information J_1 . Next, the transit control section 24 instructs the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n corresponding to the respective stream information JS_1 to JS_n to distribute these information, and then proceeds to a step SK2. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches the distribution instruction by taking into consideration the traffic volume of the network N and the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

Thus, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as "Yes" at the step SJ1, and then proceed to the next step SJ2. At the step SJ2, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n start the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n , and then proceed to a step SJ3. At the step SJ3, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the distribution from the

transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

On the other hand, at the step SK2, the transit control section 24 shown in Fig. 3 dispatches a reception/reproduction instruction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , based on the client information J_2 (see Fig. 4B) read from the memory device 21, and then proceeds to a step SK3. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches the reception/reproduction instruction by taking into consideration the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m . The reception/reproduction instruction in this case is the instruction to receive the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 (not shown), to reproduce in real time the received stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , and to prohibit the window control.

In this case, the window control refers to a control relating to a change of a size for displaying a moving picture, a change of conditions for reproducing voice, etc. in the case of real-time reproducing the stream information in the display devices 32_1 to 32_m . The conditions for reproducing voice refers to conditions relating to a reproduction of voice in the stream information JS_1 and the stream information JS_2 , such as, for example, a ratio of voice volume between the two stream information. At the step SK3, the transit control section 24 makes a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the distribution. In this case, a decision is made as

"No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

Upon receiving the reception/reproduction instruction, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SL1, and then proceed to a step SL2. At the step SL2, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the reception of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 designated by the transit control server 20.

Next, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , and then proceed to a step SL3. Specifically, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m restore the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , thereby to generate the moving picture data and the voice data, and then supply these moving picture data and voice data to the respective display devices 32_1 to 32_m . With this arrangement, the display devices 32_1 to 32_m reproduce in real time the moving picture and voice relating to the "contents 1" and the "contents 2" respectively.

However, in this case, as the window control at the clients 30_1 to 30_m is prohibited as described above, it is not possible to change the display size of the moving picture or to change the voice reproduction conditions. Accordingly, at the display devices 32_1 to 32_m , the moving picture is reproduced in real time in the same display size and, at the same time,

the voice is reproduced in real time in the same conditions.

At the step SL3, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the reception/reproduction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated. When the end instruction has been dispatched, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 3 makes a decision as "Yes" at the step SK3, and then proceeds to a step SK4. At the step SK4, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the reception/reproduction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , and then proceeds to a step SK5. Then, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SL3, and then proceed to a step SL4. Thus, the reception and the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 is stopped.

Further, at the step SK5, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the distribution, to the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n . Thus, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as "Yes" at the step SJ3, and then proceed to a step SJ4. At the step SJ4, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n end the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n .

As explained above, according to the fourth embodiment of the invention, the same control is carried out to the clients 30₁ to 30_m, and an external control on the reproduction is prohibited. Therefore, it is possible to carry out a real-time reproduction in the status of maintaining the constant reproduction quality.

In the fourth embodiment, there has been explained the case where the window control (a change of a display size, a change of conditions for voice reproduction, etc.) at the side of the clients 30₁ to 30_m is prohibited based on the control of the transit control server 20. However, it is also possible to permit this window control. This case will be explained below as a fifth embodiment. The hardware configuration of the fifth embodiment is the same as the hardware configuration of the first embodiment. However, in the case of the fifth embodiment, the function of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 1 is different from that of the first embodiment as described later.

Next, the operation of the fifth embodiment will be explained with reference to a flowchart shown in Fig. 11. In this drawing, the operations carried out in the steps other than steps SN2 and SO2 are similar to the operations carried out in the steps other than the steps SK2 and SL2 shown in Fig. 10.

That is, when the operations of the stream servers 10₁ to 10_n and the clients 30₁ to 30_m in Fig. 1 have been started

respectively, these stream servers and clients proceed to a step SM1 and a step SO1 shown in Fig. 11 respectively. At the step SM1, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision "No", and
5 the same process of decision making is repeated. Similarly, at the step SO1, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

Then, when the information for instructing the start of
10 distribution has been input, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 proceeds to a step SN1. At the step SN1, the transit control section 24 recognizes the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n from the server information J_1 read from the memory device 21, and further recognizes the multicast address.
15 Next, the transit control section 24 instructs the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n corresponding to the respective stream information JS_1 to JS_n to distribute these information, and then proceeds to a step SN2. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches the distribution instruction by taking
20 into consideration the traffic volume of the network N and the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

Thus, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as "Yes" at the step SM1, and then proceed to a step SM2. At the
25 step SM2, the distribution control sections of the respective

stream servers 10_1 to 10_n start the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n , and then proceed to a step SM3. At the step SM3, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as "No", and the same
5 process of decision making is repeated.

On the other hand, at the step SN2, based on the client information J_2 read from the memory device 21, the transit control section 24 shown in Fig. 3 dispatches a reception/reproduction instruction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m ,
10 and then proceeds to a step SN3. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches the reception/reproduction instruction by taking into consideration the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m . The reception/reproduction instruction in this case is the instruction to receive the
15 stream information JS_1 and JS_2 (not shown), reproduce in real time the received stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , and to permit the window control. At the step SN3, the transit control section 24 makes a decision as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

20 Upon receiving the reception/reproduction instruction, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step S01, and then proceed to a step S02. At the step S02, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the reception of the
25 stream information JS_1 and JS_2 designated by the transit control

server 20. Next, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , and then proceed to a step S03. With this arrangement, the display devices 32_1 to 32_m reproduce
5 in real time the moving picture and voice relating to the "contents 1" and the "contents 2" respectively.

However, in this case, as the window control at the clients 30_1 to 30_m is permitted as described above, it is possible to change the display size of the moving picture or to change
10 the voice reproduction conditions. Accordingly, at the display devices 32_1 to 32_m , the moving picture is reproduced in real time in various display sizes and, at the same time, the voice is reproduced in real time under various conditions by the window control.

15 At the step S03, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated. When the end instruction has been dispatched, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 3 makes a
20 decision as "Yes" at the step SN3, and then proceeds to a step SN4. At the step SN4, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the reception/reproduction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , and then proceeds to a step SN5. Then, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a
25 decision as "Yes" at the step S03, and then proceed to a step

SO4. Thus, the reception and the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 is stopped.

Further, at the step SN5, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the distribution, to the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n . Thus, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as "Yes" at the step SM3, and then proceed to a step SM4. At the step SM4, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n end the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n .

As explained above, according to the fifth embodiment of the invention, an external control relating to the reproduction at the clients 30_1 to 30_m is permitted. Therefore, it is possible to carry out a flexible real-time reproduction.

In the first embodiment, there has been explained the case where the stream information JS_1 to JS_n are distributed directly from the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n to the multicast address (the clients 30_1 to 30_m). However, it is also possible to arrange such that the transit control server 20 once receives the stream information JS_1 to JS_n , edits these information, and then distributes the edited information to the multicast address as the edit stream information. This case will be explained below as a sixth embodiment. The hardware configuration of the sixth embodiment is the same as the hardware configuration of the first embodiment. However, in the case of the sixth embodiment,

the function of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 1 is different from that of the first embodiment as described later.

Next, the operation of the sixth embodiment will be explained with reference to a flowchart shown in Fig. 12. When the operations of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n and the clients 30_1 to 30_m in Fig. 1 have been started respectively, these stream servers and clients proceed to a step SP1 and a step SR1 shown in Fig. 12 respectively. At the step SP1, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to start the transmission of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated. The transmission instruction in this case is the instruction to transmit the stream information JS_1 to JS_n to the transit control server 20. At the step SR1, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to start the reception/reproduction of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

When the instruction to start the distribution has been input, the transit control section 24 of the transit control

server 20 proceeds to a step SQ1. At the step SQ1, the transit control section 24 instructs the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n to start transmitting the stream information JS_1 to JS_n to the own IP address, based on the server information J_1 (see Fig. 4A)
5 read from the memory device 21, and then proceeds to a step SQ2. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches this instruction by taking into consideration the traffic volume of the network N. As an alternative example of instruction, the transit control section 24 may instruct any one optional stream
10 server out of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n to start transmitting the stream information JS_1 to JS_n to the own IP address. Further, as still another example of instruction, the transit control section 24 may instruct the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n to start transmitting the stream information JS_1 to JS_n to the multicast
15 address to which the transit control server 20 belongs.

When the starting of the transmission has been instructed, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as "Yes" at the step SP1, and then proceed to a step SP2. At the step SP2, the respective
20 distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n start transmitting the stream information JS_1 to JS_n to the IP address of the transit control server 20, and then proceed to a step SP3. At the step SP3, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision
25 as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the

transmission of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

On the other hand, at the step SQ2, the transit control
5 section 24 shown in Fig. 3 starts receiving the stream
information JS_1 to JS_n transmitted from the stream servers 10_1
to 10_n , and then proceeds to the step SQ3. At the step SQ3,
the transit control section 24 edits the received stream
information JS_1 to JS_n , thereby to generate the edit stream
10 information, and writes this edit stream information in a memory
in which a high-speed writing and reading is possible (not
shown). As one example of the editing, the transit control
section 24 converts the stream information JS_1 to JS_4 (not shown),
for example, out of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n , into bit
15 map data of a quarter of the original size for each frame of
the moving picture, and writes the data into the memory so that
the data become the original size.

That is, the transit control section 24 compresses the
bit map data relating to four frames obtained from the stream
20 information JS_1 to JS_n , into a quarter of the original sizes
respectively. Then, the transit control section 24 writes the
bit map data relating to the four frames compressed into the
quarter of the original sizes, into a matrix layout of two in
a vertical direction and two in a lateral direction. In this
25 case, the total size of the four bits written in the memory

corresponds to the original size of one frame.

Then, at the step SQ4, the transit control section 24 recognizes from the server information J_1 , the multicast addresses "239.0.10.100" to "239.0.10.199" that are the
5 respective distribution destinations of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n . Next, the transit control section 24 reads the bit map data (corresponding to the original size of one frame) from the memory, and distributes this bit map data to the multicast addresses. Then, the transit control section 24 proceeds to
10 a step SQ5.

At the step SQ5, the transit control section 24 dispatches the reception/reproduction instruction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m based on the client information J_2 read from the memory device 21, and then proceeds to a step SQ6. In this case, the transit
15 control section 24 dispatches this instruction by taking into consideration the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m . The reception/reproduction instruction in this case is the instruction to receive the edit stream information, and to reproduce in real time the received edit stream information.
20 At the step SQ6, the transit control section 24 makes a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction from the distributor to end the distribution. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

Upon receiving the reception/reproduction instruction,
25 the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1

to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SR1, and then proceed to a step SR2. At the step SR2, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30₁ to 30_m start the reception of the edit stream information distributed from the transit control server 20. After starting the real-time reproduction of the edit stream information, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30₁ to 30_m proceed to a step SR3. With this arrangement, the display devices 32₁ to 32_m reproduce in real time the compressed four contents (the moving picture) within one frame, and also reproduce in real time the voice relating to the four contents.

At the step SR3, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30₁ to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the reception and reproduction. In this case, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30₁ to 30_m make a decision as "No", and repeat the same process of decision making. When the end instruction has been dispatched, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 3 makes a decision as "Yes" at the step SQ6, and then proceeds to a step SQ7. At the step SQ7, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the reception/reproduction to the clients 30₁ to 30_m, and then proceeds to a step SQ8. Then, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30₁ to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SR3, and then proceed to a step

SR4. Thus, the reception and the real-time reproduction of the edit stream information is stopped.

Further, at the step SQ8, the transit control section 24 dispatches to the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n an instruction to end the transmission relating to the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n to the own address. At the same time, the transit control section 24 ends the distribution of the edit stream information. Thus, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as "Yes" at the step SP3, and then proceed to a step SP4. At the step SP4, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n end the transmission of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n .

As explained above, according to the sixth embodiment of the invention, the edited stream information is distributed to the clients 30_1 to 30_m by the control of the transit control section 24. Therefore, as compared with the case of distributing the stream information to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , it is possible to decrease the traffic volume of the network N.

In the sixth embodiment, there has been explained the case where the transit control server 20 edits the stream information JS_1 to JS_n , and then distributes the edited information to the multicast address as the edit stream information. However, it is also possible to arrange such that the stream servers 10_1

to 10_n edit the stream information JS_1 to JS_n respectively, and then distribute the edited information as the edit stream information. This case will be explained below as a seventh embodiment. The hardware configuration of the seventh
5 embodiment is the same as the hardware configuration of the first embodiment. However, in the case of the seventh embodiment, the function of the transit control server 20 and the functions of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 are different from those of the first embodiment as described
10 later.

Next, the operation of the seventh embodiment will be explained with reference to a flowchart shown in Fig. 13. When the operations of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n and the clients 30_1 to 30_m in Fig. 1 have been started respectively, these stream
15 servers and clients proceed to a step SS1 and a step SU1 shown in Fig. 13 respectively. At the step SS1, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to start the edit distribution from the transit
20 control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

The edit distribution in this case is the instruction to distribute to the clients 30_1 to 30_m the edit stream information that are the stream information JS_1 to JS_n of which display sizes
25 or the like have been edited respectively. At the step SU1,

the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to start the reception/reproduction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the
5 same process of decision making is repeated.

When the instruction to start the distribution has been input, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 proceeds to a step ST1. At the step ST1, the transit control section 24 instructs the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n to
10 start distributing the edit stream information based on the server information J_1 (see Fig. 4A) read from the memory device 21, and then proceeds to a step ST2. In this case, the transit control server 20 dispatches an instruction to edit (reduce) the display sizes of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n to 160
15 dots in width times 120 dots in length, for example. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches this instruction by taking into consideration the traffic volume of the network N and the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

20 When the instruction to start the edit distribution has been dispatched, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as "Yes" at the step SS1, and then proceed to a step SS2. At the step SS2, the respective distribution control sections of the stream
25 servers 10_1 to 10_n edit the display sizes of the stream

information JS₁ to JS_n to 160 dots in width times 120 dots in length, for example. Next, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10₁ to 10_n start transmitting the edit stream information to the multicast address, and then proceed to a step SS3. At the step SS3, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10₁ to 10_n make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the transmission of the edit stream information from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

On the other hand, at the step ST2, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 dispatches a reception/reproduction instruction to the clients 30₁ to 30_m, based on the client information J₂ (see Fig. 4B) read from the memory device 21, and then proceeds to the step ST3. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches this instruction by taking into consideration the processing capacity of the clients 30₁ to 30_m.

The reception/reproduction instruction in this case is the instruction to receive from the stream servers 10₁ to 10₄ (not shown) four edit stream information, for example, from out of a plurality of edit stream information transmitted to the multicast address based on the server information J₁, and to reproduce in real time the four received edit stream information.

At the step ST3, the transit control section 24 makes a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction from the distributor to end the distribution. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

5 Upon receiving the reception/reproduction instruction, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SU1, and then proceed to a step SU2. At the step SU2, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the reception of the
10 four edit stream information distributed from the stream servers 10_1 to 10_4 (not shown). After starting the real-time reproduction of the four edit stream information, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m proceed to a step SU3. With this arrangement, the display
15 devices 32_1 to 32_m reproduce in real time the compressed four contents (the moving picture) within one frame, and also reproduce in real time the voice relating to the four contents.

 At the step SU3, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether
20 or not there is an instruction to end the reception/reproduction. In this case, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "No", and repeat the same process of decision making. When the end instruction has been dispatched, the transit control section 24 of the transit
25 control server 20 shown in Fig. 3 makes a decision as "Yes" at

the step ST3, and then proceeds to a step ST4.. At the step ST4, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the reception/reproduction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , and then proceeds to a step ST5. Then, the respective reception control
5 sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SU3, and then proceed to a step SU4. Thus, the reception and the real-time reproduction of the edit stream information is stopped.

Further, at the step ST5, the transit control section 24
10 dispatches to the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n an instruction to end the distribution relating to the edit stream information. Thus, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as "Yes" at the step SS3, and then proceed to a step SS4. At the step SS4, the
15 respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n end the transmission of the edit stream information.

As explained above, according to the seventh embodiment of the invention, the edited stream information is distributed to the clients 30_1 to 30_m from the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n by
20 the control of the transit control section 24. Therefore, as compared with the case of distributing the stream information to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , it is possible to decrease the traffic volume of the network N.

In the seventh embodiment, there has been explained the
25 case where the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n edit the stream

information JS_1 to JS_n respectively, and then distribute the edited information to the multicast address as the edit stream information. However, it is also possible to arrange such that the start/end instruction of the edit distribution to the stream
5 servers 10_1 to 10_n is carried out by a simultaneous multi-address instruction. This case will be explained below as an eighth embodiment. The hardware configuration of the eighth embodiment is the same as the hardware configuration of the first embodiment. However, in the case of the eighth embodiment,
10 the function of the transit control server 20 and the functions of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 are different from those of the first embodiment as described later.

Next, the operation of the eighth embodiment will be explained with reference to a flowchart shown in Fig. 14. In
15 this drawing, the operations carried out in the steps other than steps SW1 and SW5 are similar to the operations carried out in the steps other than the steps ST1 and ST5 shown in Fig. 13 respectively. When the operations of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n and the clients 30_1 to 30_m have been started respectively,
20 these stream servers and clients proceed to a step SV1 and a step SX1 shown in Fig. 14 respectively.

At the step SV1, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to start
25 the edit distribution from the transit control server 20. In

this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated. Further, at the step SX1, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to start the reception/reproduction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

When the information for instructing the starting of the distribution has been input, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 proceeds to a step SW1. At the step SW1, the transit control section 24 instructs the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n by simultaneous multi-address calling to start distributing the edit stream information based on the server information J_1 (see Fig. 4A) read from the memory device 21, and then proceeds to a step SW2. In this case, the transit control server 20 dispatches an instruction to edit (reduce) the display sizes of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n to 160 dots in width times 120 dots in length, for example. Accordingly, the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n simultaneously receive the instruction to start the editing. Further, the transit control section 24 dispatches this instruction by taking into consideration the traffic volume of the network N and the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

When the instruction to start the edit distribution has

been dispatched, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as "Yes" at the step SV1, and then proceed to a step SV2. At the step SV2, the respective distribution control sections of the stream
5 servers 10_1 to 10_n edit the display sizes of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n to 160 dots in width times 120 dots in length, for example. Next, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n start transmitting the edit stream information to the multicast
10 address, and then proceed to a step SV3. At the step SV3, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the distribution of the edit stream information from the transit control server 20. In this case,
15 a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

On the other hand, at the step SW2, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 dispatches a reception/reproduction instruction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m ,
20 based on the client information J_2 (see Fig. 4B) read from the memory device 21, and then proceeds to the step SW3. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches this instruction by taking into consideration the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

25 The reception/reproduction instruction in this case is

the instruction to receive from the stream servers 10_1 to 10_4 ,
(not shown) four edit stream information, for example, from out
of a plurality of edit stream information transmitted to the
multicast address based on the server information J_1 , and to
5 reproduce in real time the four received edit stream information.
At the step SW3, the transit control section 24 makes a decision
as to whether or not there is an instruction from the distributor
to end the distribution. In this case, a decision is made as
"No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

10 Upon receiving the reception/reproduction instruction,
the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1
to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SX1, and then proceed
to a step SX2. At the step SX2, the respective reception control
sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the reception of the
15 four edit stream information distributed from the stream
servers 10_1 to 10_4 (not shown). After starting the real-time
reproduction of the four edit stream information, the
respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m
proceed to a step SX3. With this arrangement, the display
20 devices 32_1 to 32_m reproduce in real time the compressed four
contents (the moving picture) within one frame, and also
reproduce in real time the voice relating to the four contents.

At the step SX3, the respective reception control
sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether
25 or not there is an instruction to end the reception/reproduction.

In this case, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "No", and repeat the same process of decision making. When the end instruction has been dispatched, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 3 makes a decision as "Yes" at the step SW3, and then proceeds to a step SW4. At the step SW4, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the reception/reproduction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , and then proceeds to a step SW5. Then, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SX3, and then proceed to a step SX4. Thus, the reception and the real-time reproduction of the edit stream information is stopped.

Further, at the step SW5, the transit control section 24 dispatches to the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n by simultaneous multi-address calling an instruction to end the distribution relating to the edit stream information. Thus, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n simultaneously receive the instruction to end the distribution, and make a decision as "Yes" at the step SV3. Then, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n proceed to a step SV4, and end the distribution of the edit stream information.

As explained above, according to the eighth embodiment of the invention, the edited stream information is distributed

to the clients 30_1 to 30_m from the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n by the control of the transit control section 24. Therefore, as compared with the case of distributing the stream information to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , it is possible to decrease the traffic
5 volume of the network N.

In the first embodiment, there has not particularly been explained a display control and the like at the time of real-time reproducing in the display devices 32_1 to 32_m at the side of the clients 30_1 to 30_m . However, it is also possible to carry
10 out the display control and the like by using client control information J_4 shown in Fig. 16. This case will be explained below as a ninth embodiment. The hardware configuration of the ninth embodiment is the same as the hardware configuration of the first embodiment. However, in the case of the ninth
15 embodiment, the function of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 1 is different from that of the first embodiment as described later.

In the ninth embodiment, the client control information J_4 shown in Fig. 16 is stored in the memory device 21 shown in
20 Fig. 1. This client control information J_4 is the information for carrying out the display control of the clients 30_1 to 30_m respectively. The client control information J_4 is composed of "server name", "server IP (Internet Protocol address)", "multicast address", "contents name", "image" and others. The
25 "server name", the "server IP (Internet Protocol address)", the

"contents name" and the "multicast address" are the same information as those of the server information J_1 shown in Fig. 4A respectively.

The "image" is the information for controlling the decision about whether or not the image (moving picture) obtained from the stream information JS_1 to JS_n is to be displayed in the display devices 32_1 to 32_m . "Display size" is the information for controlling the display size (for example, 320 dots times 240 dots) of the moving picture in the display devices 32_1 to 32_m . "Voice" is the information for controlling the decision about whether or not the voice or sound from the stream information JS_1 to JS_n is to be reproduced. "Reproduction speed" is the information for controlling the speed of real-time reproducing the stream information JS_1 to JS_n .

"Sound volume" is the information for controlling the sound volume at the time of reproducing the voice or sound from the stream information JS_1 to JS_n . "Reproduction status display" is the information for controlling the decision about whether or not the reproduction status about the presence or absence of the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n , is to be displayed in the display devices 32_1 to 32_m . "Title" is the information on the respective names of the "contents 1" to the "contents n". "Reproduction time display" is the information for controlling the decision about whether or not the time required for the real-time reproduction is

displayed in the display devices 32_1 to 32_m . "Display of the link status of the moving picture file and the voice file" is the information for controlling the decision about whether or not the status of linkage between the moving picture file and the voice file obtained from the stream information JS_1 to JS_n respectively, is to be displayed in the display devices 32_1 to 32_m .

Next, the operation of the ninth embodiment will be explained with reference to a flowchart shown in Fig. 15. When the operations of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n and the clients 30_1 to 30_m in Fig. 1 have been started respectively, these stream servers and clients proceed to a step SSA1 and a step SSC1 shown in Fig. 15 respectively. At the step SSA1, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to distribute the stream information JS_1 to JS_n respectively from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated. Similarly, at the step SSC1, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is a reception/reproduction instruction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

Then, when the information for instructing the start of

distribution has been input, the transit control section 24 (see Fig. 3) of the transit control server 20 proceeds to a step SSB1. At the step SSB1, the transit control section 24 recognizes from the server information J_1 (see Fig. 4A) read from the memory device 21, the "stream servers" (the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n) as the origins of the distribution of the respective stream information JS_1 to JS_n . Further, the transit control section 24 recognizes the multicast address of the respective distribution destinations of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n from the server information J_1 . Next, the transit control section 24 instructs the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n corresponding to the respective stream information JS_1 to JS_n to distribute these information, and then proceeds to a step SSB2. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches the distribution instruction by taking into consideration the traffic volume of the network N and the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

Thus, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSA1, and then proceed to the next step SSA2. At the step SSA2, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n start the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n , and then proceed to a step SSA3. At the step SSA3, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as to

whether or not there is an instruction to end the distribution from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

5 On the other hand, at the step SSB2, the transit control section 24 shown in Fig. 3 dispatches a reception/reproduction instruction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , based on the client information J_2 (see Fig. 4B) read from the memory device 21, and then proceeds to a step SSB3. In this case, the transit
10 control section 24 dispatches the reception/reproduction instruction by taking into consideration the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m . The reception/reproduction instruction in this case is the instruction to receive the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 (not shown), and to reproduce in
15 real time the received stream information JS_1 and JS_2 .

 At the step SSB3, the transit control section 24 reads the client control information J_4 shown in Fig. 16 from the memory device 21, distributes this information to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , and then proceeds to a step SSB4. In the ninth
20 embodiment, the contents of the display control and the like may be instructed to the clients 30_1 to 30_m based on the client control information J_4 at the step SSB2, without distributing the client control information J_4 . At the step SSB4, the transit control section 24 makes a decision as to whether or not there
25 is an instruction to end the distribution. In this case, a

decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

Upon receiving the reception/reproduction instruction, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSC1, and then proceed to a step SSC2. At the step SSC2, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m receive the client control information J_4 (see Fig. 16), and then start the reception of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 designated by the transit control server 20.

Next, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , and then proceed to a step SSC3. Thus, the display devices 32_1 to 32_m reproduce in real time the moving picture and voice relating to the "contents 1" and the "contents 2" respectively. In this case, the respective reception control sections carry out the display control and the like based on the client control information J_4 . For example, when the stream information JS_1 is being reproduced in real time, the "display size" of the moving picture is 320 dots times 240 dots, the "reproduction speed" is the normal speed, and the "sound volume" is small, based on the client control information JS_1 .

At the step SSC3, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether

or not there is an instruction to end the reception/reproduction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated. When the end instruction has been dispatched, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 3 makes a decision as "Yes" at the step SSB4, and then proceeds to a step SSB5. At the step SSB5, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the reception/reproduction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , and then proceeds to a step SSB6. Then, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSC3, and then proceed to a step SSC4. Thus, the reception and the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 is stopped.

Further, at the step SSB6, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the distribution, to the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n . Thus, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSA3, and then proceed to a step SSA4. At the step SSA4, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n end the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n .

As explained above, according to the ninth embodiment of the invention, the distribution, the method of displaying the moving picture and the method of outputting the voice are all

controlled by the transit control section 24. Therefore, it is possible to carry out a real-time reproduction of the stream information based on the proper distribution of the stream information, proper method of displaying the moving picture and proper method of outputting the voice. Further, it is also possible to provide the information distribution service with high added value.

In the first embodiment, there has not particularly been explained in detail the real-time reproduction in the display devices 32₁ to 32_m at the side of the clients 30₁ to 30_m. However, it is also possible to carry out the control of the real-time reproduction and the like by using stream reproduction information J_s shown in Fig. 18. This case will be explained below as a tenth embodiment. The hardware configuration of the tenth embodiment is the same as the hardware configuration of the first embodiment. However, in the case of the tenth embodiment, the function of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 1 is different from that of the first embodiment as described later.

In the tenth embodiment, the stream reproduction information J_s shown in Fig. 18 is stored in the memory device 21 shown in Fig. 1. This stream reproduction information J_s is the information for carrying out the control of the real-time reproduction at the clients 30₁ to 30_m respectively. The stream reproduction information J_s is composed of "first stream

information", "second stream information", "image superimposition" and "voice reproduction method". The "first stream information" is the information on one of the real-time information (for example, the stream information JS₁) to be reproduced in real time. In an example shown in this drawing, the "first stream information" includes "server name" defined as the "stream server 1" (stream server 10₁), and "contents name" defined as the "contents 1".

Similarly, the "second stream information" is the information on the other real-time information (for example, the stream information JS₂) to be reproduced in real time. In the example shown in this drawing, the "second stream information" includes "server name" defined as the "stream server 2" (stream server 10₂), and "contents name" defined as the "contents 2". The "image superimposition" is the information for controlling the decision about whether or not the real-time-reproduced moving picture (image) of the "contents 1" and the moving picture (image) of the "contents 2" are to be displayed in superimposition. "Voice synthesis" is the information for controlling the decision about whether or not the real-time-reproduced voice of the "contents 1" and the voice of the "contents 2" are to be output by synthesizing both voices.

Next, the operation of the tenth embodiment will be explained with reference to a flowchart shown in Fig. 17. When

the operations of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n and the clients 30_1 to 30_m in Fig. 1 have been started respectively, these stream servers and clients proceed to a step SSD1 and a step SSF1 shown in Fig. 17 respectively. At the step SSD1, the distribution
5 control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to distribute the stream information JS_1 to JS_n respectively from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision
10 making is repeated. Similarly, at the step SSF1, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is a reception/reproduction instruction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision
15 making is repeated.

Then, when the information for instructing the start of distribution has been input, the transit control section 24 (see Fig. 3) of the transit control server 20 proceeds to a step SSE1. At the step SSE1, the transit control section 24 recognizes from
20 the server information J_1 (see Fig. 4A) read from the memory device 21, the "stream servers" (the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n) as the origins of the distribution of the respective stream information JS_1 to JS_n . Further, the transit control section 24 recognizes the multicast address of the respective
25 distribution destinations of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n

from the server information J_1 . Next, the transit control section 24 instructs the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n corresponding to the respective stream information JS_1 to JS_n to distribute these information, and then proceeds to a step SSE2. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches the distribution instruction by taking into consideration the traffic volume of the network N and the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

Thus, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSD1, and then proceed to the next step SSD2. At the step SSD2, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n start the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n , and then proceed to a step SSD3. At the step SSD3, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the distribution from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

On the other hand, at the step SSE2, the transit control section 24 shown in Fig. 3 dispatches a reception/reproduction instruction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , based on the client information J_s (see Fig. 18) read from the memory device 21, and then proceeds to a step SSE3. In this case, the transit

control section 24 dispatches the reception/reproduction instruction by taking into consideration the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m . The reception/reproduction instruction in this case is the instruction to receive the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 (not shown), and to reproduce in real time the received stream information JS_1 and JS_2 .

In addition, the reception/reproduction instruction is the instruction to display in parallel, without superimposition, the contents 1 (moving picture) corresponding to the stream information JS_1 and the contents 2 (moving picture) corresponding to the stream information JS_2 during the real-time reproduction, and to output the contents 1 (voice) corresponding to the stream information JS_1 and the contents 2 (voice) corresponding to the stream information JS_2 by synthesizing them together during the real-time reproduction. In the tenth embodiment, it may be arranged such that the stream reproduction information J_s is distributed to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , and the stream reproduction is controlled at the side of the clients 30_1 to 30_m based on the stream reproduction information J_s .

Upon receiving the reception/reproduction instruction, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSF1, and then proceed to a step SSF2. At the step SSF2, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the reception

of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , designated by the transit control server 20.

Next, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , and then proceed to a step SSF3. Thus, the display devices 32_1 to 32_m reproduce in real time the moving picture and voice relating to the "contents 1" and the "contents 2" respectively. In this case, the respective reception control sections make the "contents 1" (moving picture) corresponding to the stream information JS_1 and the "contents 2" (moving picture) corresponding to the stream information JS_2 to be displayed in parallel, without superimposition, and make the "contents 1"(voice) and the "contents 2" (voice) to be synthesized together, based on the reproduction instruction from the transit control server 20.

At the step SSF3, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the reception/reproduction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated. When the end instruction has been dispatched, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 3 makes a decision as "Yes" at the step SSE3, and then proceeds to a step SSE4. At the step SSE4, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the

reception/reproduction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , and then proceeds to a step SSE5. Then, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSF3, and then proceed to a step SSF4. Thus, the
5 reception and the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 is stopped.

Further, at the step SSE5, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the distribution, to the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n . Thus, the respective distribution
10 control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSD3, and then proceed to a step SSD4. At the step SSD4, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n end the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n .

As explained above, according to the tenth embodiment of
15 the invention, the distribution, the method of displaying the moving picture and the method of outputting the voice are all controlled by the transit control section 24. Therefore, it is possible to carry out a real-time reproduction of the stream
20 information based on the proper distribution of the stream information, proper method of displaying the moving picture and proper method of outputting the voice. Further, it is also possible to provide the information distribution service with high added value.

25 In the tenth embodiment, there has been explained the case

where the control of the real-time reproduction and the like are carried out by using the stream reproduction information J_5 shown in Fig. 18, during the real-time reproduction by the display devices 32_1 to 32_m at the side of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

5 However, it is also possible to arrange such that the real-time reproduction is controlled by using stream reproduction information J_6 shown in Fig. 20 in addition to the stream reproduction information J_5 . This case will be explained below as an eleventh embodiment. The hardware configuration of the
10 eleventh embodiment is the same as the hardware configuration of the first embodiment. However, in the case of the eleventh embodiment, the function of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 1 is different from that of the first embodiment as described later.

15 In the eleventh embodiment, the stream reproduction information J_5 (see Fig. 18) and the stream reproduction information J_6 shown in Fig. 20 are stored in the memory device 21 shown in Fig. 1. This stream reproduction information J_6 is the information for carrying out the control of the real-time
20 reproduction at the clients 30_1 to 30_m respectively. The stream reproduction information J_6 is composed of "stream number", "contents name", "display information" and "voice reproduction information". The "stream number" is the information on the number of stream information to be reproduced in real time at
25 one client. The "contents name" is the contents name(s)

("contents 1", "contents 2") corresponding to one or a plurality of stream information to be reproduced in real time at one client. In this case, the "contents 1" corresponds to the stream information JS₁, and the "contents 2" corresponds to the stream
5 information JS₂.

The "display information" is composed of "display size" and "display layout". The "display size" is the information for controlling the display size (for example, 320 dots times 240 dots) of the moving picture in the display devices 32₁ to
10 32_m. In an example shown in the drawing, when the "stream number" is "1", the "display size" relating to the "contents 1" is defined as 640 dots times 480 dots. Further, when the "stream number" is "2", the "display size" relating to the "contents 1" and the "display size" relating to the "contents
15 2" are defined as 320 dots times 240 dots and 320 dots times 240 dots respectively.

The "display layout" is the information on the display position of the moving picture(s) of the "contents 1" (and the "contents 2") that are reproduced in real time. In the example
20 shown in the drawing, when the "stream number" is "1", the moving picture of the "contents 1" is displayed on the whole screen of the display device. Further, when the "stream number" is "2", the moving picture of the "contents 1" and the moving picture of the "contents 2" are displayed on the screen of the
25 display device in such a manner that the two moving pictures

are laid out in parallel in the lateral direction.

Further, the "voice reproduction information" is composed of "sound volume allocation" and "time allocation". The "sound volume allocation" is the information for
5 controlling the distribution of the sound volume of the "contents 1" and the sound volume of the "contents 2". In the example shown in the drawing, when the "stream number" is "1", the sound volume allocation to the contents 1 is 100 %. On the other hand, when the "stream number" is "2", the sound volume
10 allocation to the contents 2 is 0 % while the sound volume allocation to the contents 1 is 100 %.

The "time allocation" is the information for controlling the distribution of the time of the "contents 1" and the time of the "contents 2". In the example shown in the drawing, when
15 the "stream number" is "1", the time allocation to the contents 1 is 100 %. On the other hand, when the "stream number" is "2", the time allocation to the "contents 2" is 0 % while the time allocation to the "contents 1" is 100 %.

Next, the operation of the eleventh embodiment will be
20 explained with reference to a flowchart shown in Fig. 19. When the operations of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n and the clients 30_1 to 30_m in Fig. 1 have been started respectively, these stream servers and clients proceed to a step SSG1 and a step SSI1 shown in Fig. 19 respectively. At the step SSG1, the distribution
25 control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n

shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to distribute the stream information JS_1 to JS_n respectively from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated. Similarly, at the step SSI1, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_n make a decision as to whether or not there is a reception/reproduction instruction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

Then, when the information for instructing the start of distribution has been input, the transit control section 24 (see Fig. 3) of the transit control server 20 proceeds to a step SSH1. At the step SSH1, the transit control section 24 recognizes from the server information J_1 (see Fig. 4A) read from the memory device 21, the "stream servers" (the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n) as the origins of the distribution of the respective stream information JS_1 to JS_n . Further, the transit control section 24 recognizes the multicast address of the respective distribution destinations of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n from the server information J_1 . Next, based on this recognition, the transit control section 24 instructs the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n corresponding to the respective stream information JS_1 to JS_n to distribute these information, and then proceeds to a step SSH2. In this case, the transit control section 24

dispatches the distribution instruction by taking into consideration the traffic volume of the network N and the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

Thus, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSG1, and then proceed to the next step SSG2. At the step SSG2, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n start the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n , and then proceed to a step SSG3. At the step SSG3, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the distribution from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

On the other hand, at the step SSH2, the transit control section 24 shown in Fig. 3 dispatches a reception/reproduction instruction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , based on the client information J_5 (see Fig. 18) and the stream reproduction information J_6 (see Fig. 20) read from the memory device 21, and then proceeds to a step SSH3. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches the reception/reproduction instruction by taking into consideration the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

However, when there arises a contradiction between the

instruction based on the stream reproduction information J_5 and the instruction based on the stream reproduction information J_6 , the transit control section 24 dispatches the instruction based on only the stream reproduction information J_6 , without
5 dispatching the instruction based on the stream reproduction information J_5 . Similarly, when the "stream number" of the stream reproduction information J_6 is "1", the transit control section 24 dispatches the instruction based on only the stream reproduction information J_6 .

10 The reception/reproduction instruction in this case is the instruction to receive the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 (not shown), and to reproduce in real time the received stream information JS_1 and JS_2 . In this case, there arises a contradiction between the instruction based on the stream
15 reproduction information J_5 and the instruction based on the stream reproduction information J_6 on the "voice reproduction method" and the "voice reproduction information". Therefore, the transit control section 24 dispatches the instruction based on only the stream reproduction information J_6 .

20 That is, the reception/reproduction instruction includes the instruction to set the display sizes of the moving picture of the "contents 1" and the moving picture of the "contents 2" to 320 dots times 240 dots and 320 dots times 240 dots respectively, the instruction to display the moving picture of
25 the "contents 1" and the moving picture of the "contents 2" in

parallel in the lateral direction, and the instruction to set the sound volume allocation and the time allocation between the "contents 1" and the "contents 2" to 100 % : 0 % respectively, based on the stream reproduction information J_6 (the "number of stream(s) = "2") shown in Fig. 20.

In the eleventh embodiment, it may be arranged such that the stream reproduction information J_5 and stream reproduction information J_6 are distributed to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , and the stream reproduction is controlled at the side of the clients 30_1 to 30_m based on the stream reproduction information J_5 and the stream reproduction information J_6 .

Upon receiving the reception/reproduction instruction, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSI1, and then proceed to a step SSI2. At the step SSI2, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the reception of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 designated by the transit control server 20.

Next, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , and then proceed to a step SSI3. Thus, the display devices 32_1 to 32_m reproduce in real time the moving picture and voice relating to the "contents 1" and the "contents 2" respectively. In this case, the respective reception control sections make the "contents 1" (moving picture)

corresponding to the stream information JS_1 and the "contents 2" (moving picture) corresponding to the stream information JS_2 , to be displayed in the instructed display size (320 dots times 240 dots), based on the reproduction instruction from the transit control server 20. In addition, the respective reception control sections set the sound volume allocation and the time allocation between the "contents 1" and the "contents 2" to 100 % : 0 %.

At the step SSI3, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the reception/reproduction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated. When the end instruction has been dispatched, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 3 makes a decision as "Yes" at the step SSH3, and then proceeds to a step SSH4. At the step SSH4, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the reception/reproduction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , and then proceeds to a step SSH5. Then, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSI3, and then proceed to a step SSI4. Thus, the reception and the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 is stopped.

Further, at the step SSH5, the transit control section

24 dispatches an instruction to end the distribution, to the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n . Thus, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSG3, and then proceed to a step SSG4. At 5 the step SSG4, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n end the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n .

As explained above, according to the eleventh embodiment of the invention, the distribution, the method of displaying 10 the moving picture and the method of outputting the voice are all controlled by the transit control section 24. Therefore, it is possible to carry out a real-time reproduction of the stream information based on the proper distribution of the stream information, proper method of displaying the moving 15 picture and proper method of outputting the voice. Further, it is also possible to provide the information distribution service with high added value.

In the tenth embodiment, there has been explained the case where the control of the real-time reproduction and the like 20 are carried out by using the stream reproduction information J_s shown in Fig. 18, during the real-time reproduction by the display devices 32_1 to 32_m at the side of the clients 30_1 to 30_m . However, it is also possible to arrange such that the real-time reproduction is controlled by using stream reproduction 25 information J_r shown in Fig. 22 in addition to the stream

reproduction information J_5 . This case will be explained below as a twelfth embodiment. The hardware configuration of the twelfth embodiment is the same as the hardware configuration of the first embodiment. However, in the case of the twelfth embodiment, the function of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 1 is different from that of the first embodiment as described later.

In the twelfth embodiment, the stream reproduction information J_5 (see Fig. 18) and the stream reproduction information J_7 shown in Fig. 22 are stored in the memory device 21 shown in Fig. 1. This stream reproduction information J_7 is the information for carrying out the control of the real-time reproduction at the clients 30_1 to 30_m respectively. The stream reproduction information J_7 is composed of "stream number", "contents name", "display information" and "voice/sound quality information". The "stream number" is the information on the number of stream information to be reproduced in real time at one client. The "contents name" is the contents name(s) ("contents 1", "contents 2") corresponding to one or a plurality of stream information to be reproduced in real time at one client. In this case, the "contents 1" corresponds to the stream information JS_1 , and the "contents 2" corresponds to the stream information JS_2 .

The "display information" is composed of "frame rate per stream" and "number of colors". The "frame rate per stream"

is a number of frames per second (fps) of a moving picture in the display devices 32_1 to 32_m at the time of real-time reproducing one stream information. In an example shown in the drawing, when the "stream number" is "1", the frame rate relating to the "contents 1" is defined as 30 (fps). Further, when the "stream number" is "2", the frame rates relating to the "contents 1" and the "contents 2" are defined as 15 (fps) and 15 (fps) respectively.

The "number of colors" is the information on the number of display colors of the "contents 1" (and the "contents 2") that are reproduced in real time. In the example shown in the drawing, when the "stream number" is "1", the "number of colors" of the "contents 1" is defined as 16 million colors. Further, when the "stream number" is "2", the "number of colors" of the "contents 1" and the "number of colors" of the "contents 2" are defined as 16 million colors respectively.

Further, the "voice/sound quality information" is the information on the sampling frequency and the number of bits when the voice data (digital data) including the stream information has been generated. In the case of the example shown in the drawing, when the "stream number" is "1", the "voice/sound quality information" of the "contents 1" is defined such that the sampling frequency is 44.1 kHz and the number of bits is 16 bits. On the other hand, when the "stream number" is "2", the "voice/sound quality information" of the

"contents 1" is defined such that the sampling frequency is 22.05 kHz and the number of bits is 8 bits, but the "voice/sound quality information" of the "contents 2" is not defined (that is, "no output").

5 Next, the operation of the twelfth embodiment will be explained with reference to a flowchart shown in Fig. 21. When the operations of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n and the clients 30_1 to 30_m in Fig. 1 have been started respectively, these stream servers and clients proceed to a step SSJ1 and a step SSL1 shown
10 in Fig. 21 respectively. At the step SSJ1, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to distribute the stream information JS_1 to JS_n respectively from the transit control server 20. In this case,
15 a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated. Similarly, at the step SSL1, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is a reception/reproduction instruction from the transit control server 20. In this case,
20 a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

Then, when the information for instructing the start of distribution has been input, the transit control section 24 (see Fig. 3) of the transit control server 20 proceeds to a step SSK1.
25 At the step SSK1, the transit control section 24 recognizes from

the server information J_1 (see Fig. 4A) read from the memory device 21, the "stream servers" (the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n) as the origins of the distribution of the respective stream information JS_1 to JS_n . Further, the transit control section 24 recognizes the multicast address of the respective distribution destinations of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n from the server information J_1 . Next, based on this recognition, the transit control section 24 instructs the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n corresponding to the respective stream information JS_1 to JS_n to distribute these information, and then proceeds to a step SSK2. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches the distribution instruction by taking into consideration the traffic volume of the network N and the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

Thus, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSJ1, and then proceed to the next step SSJ2. At the step SSJ2, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n start the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n , and then proceed to a step SSJ3. At the step SSJ3, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the distribution from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is

repeated.

On the other hand, at the step SSK2, the transit control section 24 shown in Fig. 3 dispatches a reception/reproduction instruction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , based on the client information J_s (see Fig. 18) and the stream reproduction information J_r (see Fig. 22) read from the memory device 21, and then proceeds to a step SSK3. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches the reception/reproduction instruction by taking into consideration the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

The reception/reproduction instruction in this case is the instruction to receive the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 (not shown), and to reproduce in real time the received stream information JS_1 and JS_2 . In addition, the reception/reproduction instruction is the instruction to display in parallel, without superimposition, the contents 1 (moving picture) corresponding to the stream information JS_1 and the contents 2 (moving picture) corresponding to the stream information JS_2 during the real-time reproduction, and to output the contents (voice) corresponding to the stream information JS_1 and the contents (voice) corresponding to the stream information JS_2 by synthesizing the contents during the real-time reproduction.

Further, the reception/reproduction instruction based on the stream reproduction information J_r is the instruction to

display the moving picture of the "contents 1" and the moving picture of the "contents 2" at the frame rate of 15 (fps) respectively, to set the number of colors of the "contents 1" and the number of colors of the "contents 2" to 16 million colors respectively, to display the "voice/sound quality information" relating to the "contents 1" as 22.05 kHz and 8 bits, and to make no display of the "voice/sound quality information" relating to the "contents 2".

In the twelfth embodiment, it may be arranged such that the stream reproduction information J_s and stream reproduction information J_r are distributed to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , and the stream reproduction is controlled at the side of the clients 30_1 to 30_m based on the stream reproduction information J_s and the stream reproduction information J_r .

Upon receiving the reception/reproduction instruction, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSL1, and then proceed to a step SSL2. At the step SSL2, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the reception of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 designated by the transit control server 20.

Next, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , and then proceed to a step SSL3. Thus, the display devices 32_1 to 32_m reproduce in real time the moving

picture and voice relating to the "contents 1" and the "contents 2" respectively. In this case, the respective reception control sections make the "contents 1" (moving picture) corresponding to the stream information JS₁ and the "contents 2" (moving picture) corresponding to the stream information JS₂ to be displayed based on the instructed frame rate and the instructed number of colors, according to the reproduction instruction from the transit control server 20. In addition, the respective reception control sections make the "voice/sound quality information" of the "contents 1" to be displayed.

At the step SSL3, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30₁ to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the reception/reproduction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated. When the end instruction has been dispatched, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 3 makes a decision as "Yes" at the step SSK3, and then proceeds to a step SSK4. At the step SSK4, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the reception/reproduction to the clients 30₁ to 30_m, and then proceeds to a step SSK5. Then, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30₁ to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSL3, and then proceed to a step SSL4. Thus, the reception and the real-time reproduction of the stream

information JS₁ and JS₂ is stopped.

Further, at the step SSK5, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the distribution, to the stream servers 10₁ to 10_n. Thus, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10₁ to 10_n make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSJ3, and then proceed to a step SSJ4. At the step SSJ4, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10₁ to 10_n end the distribution of the stream information JS₁ to JS_n.

As explained above, according to the twelfth embodiment of the invention, the distribution, the method of displaying the moving picture and the method of outputting the voice are all controlled by the transit control section 24. Therefore, it is possible to carry out a real-time reproduction of the stream information based on the proper distribution of the stream information, proper method of displaying the moving picture and proper method of outputting the voice. Further, it is also possible to provide the information distribution service with high added value.

In the tenth embodiment, there has been explained the case where the control of the real-time reproduction and the like are carried out by using the stream reproduction information J_s shown in Fig. 18, during the real-time reproduction by the display devices 32₁ to 32_m at the side of the clients 30₁ to 30_m.

However, it is also possible to arrange such that the real-

time reproduction is controlled by using stream reproduction information J_8 shown in Fig. 24 in addition to the stream reproduction information J_5 . This case will be explained below as a thirteenth embodiment. The hardware configuration of the
5 thirteenth embodiment is the same as the hardware configuration of the first embodiment. However, in the case of the thirteenth embodiment, the function of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 1 is different from that of the first embodiment as described later.

10 In the thirteenth embodiment, the stream reproduction information J_8 shown in Fig. 24 is stored in the memory device 21 shown in Fig. 1. This stream reproduction information J_8 is the information for carrying out the control of the real-time reproduction at the clients 30_1 to 30_m respectively. The stream
15 reproduction information J_8 is composed of "first stream information" and "second stream information" and others.

The "first stream information" is the information on one of the real-time information (for example, the stream information JS_1) to be reproduced in real time. In an example
20 shown in this drawing, the "first stream information" includes the "server name" that is defined as the "stream server 1" (the stream server 10_1), the "contents name" that is defined as the "contents 1", and "importance level" that is defined as high.

Similarly, the "second stream information" is the
25 information on the other real-time information (for example,

the stream information JS₂) to be reproduced in real time. In the example shown in this drawing, the "second stream information" includes the "server name" that is defined as the "stream server 2" (the stream server 10₂), the "contents name" that is defined as the "contents 2", and "importance level" that is defined as low.

"Reproduction information on stream information with high importance level" is the control information at the time of real-time reproducing the "first stream information" (the stream information JS₁) with high "importance level" described above. "Display position" is a display position ("upper row") of the "first stream information" in the display devices 32₁ to 32_m. "Display size" is the information for controlling the display size (640 dots times 480 dots) of the moving picture in the display devices 32₁ to 32_m.

"Frame rate" is the number of frames per second of the moving picture in the display devices 32₁ to 32_m at the time of real-time reproducing the first stream information. In the case of the example shown in the drawing, the frame rate is defined as 30 (fps). "Number of colors" is the information on the number of display colors of the "contents 1" reproduced in real time. This is defined as 16 million colors in this example. "Value" and "chroma" are parameters for representing psychological attributes of color respectively. In the example shown, they are both "high". "Presence or absence of

voice reproduction" is the information for controlling a decision as to whether voice is to be reproduced or not from the stream information JS_1 . In the example shown, this is defined as "with reproduction".

5 On the other hand, "reproduction information on stream information with low importance level" is the control information at the time of real-time reproducing the "second stream information" (the stream information JS_2) with low "importance level" described above. "Display position" is a
10 display position ("lower row") of the "second stream information" in the display devices 32_1 to 32_m . "Display size" is the information for controlling the display size (for example, 320 dots times 240 dots) of the moving picture in the display devices 32_1 to 32_m .

15 "Frame rate" is the number of frames per second of the moving picture in the display devices 32_1 to 32_m at the time of real-time reproducing the second stream information. In the case of the example shown in the drawing, the frame rate is defined as 15 (fps). "Number of colors" is the information on
20 the number of display colors of the "contents 2" reproduced in real time. This is defined as 65 thousand colors in this example. "Value" and "chroma" are defined as "low" respectively. "Presence or absence of voice reproduction" is the information for controlling a decision as to whether voice is to be
25 reproduced or not from the stream information JS_2 . In the

example shown, this is defined as "without reproduction".

Next, the operation of the thirteenth embodiment will be explained with reference to a flowchart shown in Fig. 23. When the operations of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n and the clients 30_1 to 30_m in Fig. 1 have been started respectively, these stream servers and clients proceed to a step SSM1 and a step SSO1 shown in Fig. 23 respectively. At the step SSM1, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to distribute the stream information JS_1 to JS_n respectively from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated. Similarly, at the step SSO1, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is a reception/reproduction instruction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

Then, when the information for instructing the start of distribution has been input, the transit control section 24 (see Fig. 3) of the transit control server 20 proceeds to a step SSN1. At the step SSN1, the transit control section 24 recognizes from the server information J_1 (see Fig. 4A) read from the memory device 21, the "stream servers" (the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n) as the origins of the distribution of the respective stream

information JS_1 to JS_n . Further, the transit control section 24 recognizes the multicast address of the respective distribution destinations of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n from the server information J_1 . Next, based on this recognition, the transit control section 24 instructs the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n corresponding to the respective stream information JS_1 to JS_n to distribute these information, and then proceeds to a step SSN2. In this case, the transit control section 24 dispatches the distribution instruction by taking into consideration the traffic volume of the network N and the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

Thus, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n shown in Fig. 1 make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSM1, and then proceed to the next step SSM2.

At the step SSM2, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n start the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n , and then proceed to a step SSM3. At the step SSM3, the distribution control sections of the respective stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the distribution from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated.

On the other hand, at the step SSN2, the transit control section 24 shown in Fig. 3 dispatches a reception/reproduction

instruction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , based on the client information J_2 (see Fig. 4B) and the stream reproduction information J_8 (see Fig. 24) read from the memory device 21, and then proceeds to a step SSN3. In this case, the transit
5 control section 24 dispatches the reception/reproduction instruction by taking into consideration the processing capacity of the clients 30_1 to 30_m .

The reception/reproduction instruction based on the stream reproduction information J_8 in this case is the
10 instruction to receive the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 (not shown), and to reproduce in real time the received stream information JS_1 and JS_2 . In addition, the reception/reproduction instruction is the instruction to display the moving picture of the "contents 1" in the upper row
15 and the moving picture of the "contents 2" in the lower row respectively, and to set the display size of the "contents 1" to 640 dots times 480 dots and the display size of the "contents 2" to 320 dots times 240 dots respectively.

Further, the reception/reproduction instruction is the
20 instruction to set the frame rate of the "contents 1" to 30 (fps) and the frame rate of the "contents 2" to 15 (fps) respectively, to set the number of colors of the "contents 1" to 16 million colors and the number of colors of the "contents 2" to 65 thousand respectively, and to set both the "value" and "chroma" of the
25 "contents 1" to "high" respectively and set both the "value"

and "chroma" of the "contents 2" to "low" respectively. Further, the reception/reproduction instruction is the instruction to reproduce the voice of the "contents 1" and to reproduce no voice of the "contents 2".

5 In the thirteenth embodiment, it may be arranged such that the stream reproduction information J_8 is distributed to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , and the stream reproduction is controlled at the side of the clients 30_1 to 30_m based on the stream reproduction information J_8 .

10 Upon receiving the reception/reproduction instruction, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SS01, and then proceed to a step SS02. At the step SS02, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the reception
15 of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 designated by the transit control server 20.

 Next, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m start the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 , and then proceed to a step SS03. Thus,
20 the display devices 32_1 to 32_m reproduce in real time the moving picture and voice relating to the "contents 1" and the "contents 2" respectively.

 In this case, the respective reception control sections make the contents 1 (moving picture) corresponding to the stream
25 information JS_1 to be displayed at the upper row and make the

contents 2 (moving picture) corresponding to the stream information JS₂ to be displayed at the lower row based on the reproduction instruction from the transit control server 20. Further, the respective reception control sections reproduce
5 in real time the "contents 1" and the "contents 2" based on the instruction of the stream reproduction information J_s shown in Fig. 24. In other words, the "contents 1" (importance level = high) is reproduced in higher picture quality than that of the "contents 2" (importance level = low).

10 Further, in the display devices 32₁ to 32_m, the voice of the "contents 1" (importance level = high) is reproduced but the voice of the "contents 2" (importance level = low) is not reproduced. As explained above, the real-time reproduction is carried out such that the "contents 1" with higher level of
15 importance is more noticeable than the "contents 2".

At the step SS03, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30₁ to 30_m make a decision as to whether or not there is an instruction to end the reception/reproduction from the transit control server 20. In this case, a decision
20 is made as "No", and the same process of decision making is repeated. When the end instruction has been dispatched, the transit control section 24 of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 3 makes a decision as "Yes" at the step SSN3, and then proceeds to a step SSN4. At the step SSN4, the transit
25 control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the

reception/reproduction to the clients 30_1 to 30_m , and then proceeds to a step SSN5. Then, the respective reception control sections of the clients 30_1 to 30_m make a decision as "Yes" at the step SS03, and then proceed to a step SS04. Thus, the
5 reception and the real-time reproduction of the stream information JS_1 and JS_2 is stopped.

Further, at the step SSN5, the transit control section 24 dispatches an instruction to end the distribution, to the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n . Thus, the respective distribution
10 control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n make a decision as "Yes" at the step SSM3, and then proceed to a step SSM4. At the step SSM4, the respective distribution control sections of the stream servers 10_1 to 10_n end the distribution of the stream information JS_1 to JS_n .

15 As explained above, according to the thirteenth embodiment of the invention, it is possible to reproduce in real time the stream information of high-level importance, with higher priority. Therefore, it is possible to prevent this stream information from being missed.

20 There have been described in detail above the first to thirteenth embodiments of the present invention with reference to the drawings. However, the detailed examples are not limited to the first to the thirteenth embodiments, and any design modifications within the scope of the present invention not
25 deviating from the gist of the invention are all included in

the present invention.

For example, in the first to thirteenth embodiments of the invention, it is also possible to arrange such that an information distribution/reproduction control program is recorded on a computer-readable recording medium shown in Fig. 25, and a computer 100 reads and executes this information distribution/reproduction control program recorded on a computer-readable recording medium 200, as shown in this drawing. In this case, the information distribution/reproduction control program is a program for achieving the function of the transit control server 20 shown in Fig. 1.

The computer 100 shown in Fig. 25 is structured by a CPU 101 for executing the information distribution/reproduction control program, an input device 102 such as a keyboard and a mouse, a ROM (Read Only Memory) 103 for storing various data, a RAM (Random Access Memory) 104 for storing various calculation parameters, a reading device 105 for reading the information distribution/reproduction control program from the recording medium 200, an output device 106 such as a display and a printer, and a bus BU for connecting between the devices.

The CPU 101 reads the information distribution/reproduction control program recorded in the recording medium 200 through the reading device 105. Then, the CPU 101 executes this information distribution/reproduction

control program, thereby to carry out the distribution control and the reproduction control of the above-described stream information JS₁ to JS_n. The recording medium 200 includes not only a portable recording medium such as an optical disk, a floppy disk or a hard disk, etc. but also a transmission medium
5 for temporarily recording and storing data such as a network.

In the first to thirteenth embodiments, a description has been made of the case where a multicast communication system is used. However, the communication system is not limited to
10 this, and it is also possible to use any other kind of communication system that can distribute/reproduce the stream information. Therefore, in the first to thirteenth embodiments, it is also possible to use a communication system such as a broadcast system (simultaneous multi-address
15 communication system) for simultaneously transmitting information to a plurality of unspecified clients or a unicast system (single-host transmission communication system) for transmitting information to a single client, in addition to the multicast system. Further, a construction based on a
20 combination of two or more of the first to thirteenth embodiments is also included in the present invention.

As explained above, according to this invention, the distribution control unit carries out a distribution control and the reproduction control unit carries out a reproduction
25 control. Therefore, there is an effect that it is possible to

carry out a proper distribution and a proper real-time reproduction of the stream information. It is also possible to provide an information distribution service with high added value.

5 Further, the change-over unit is provided to facilitate a change-over of the control. Therefore, there is an effect that it is possible to improve the use of the apparatus.

 Further, a distribution control and a control of a real-time reproduction are carried out based on the schedule
10 information. Therefore, there is an effect that it is possible to flexibly cope with a change in the control method, by only changing the schedule information.

 Further, the same control is carried out to a plurality of receiving devices, and an external control relating to a
15 reproduction is prohibited. Therefore, there is an effect that it is possible to carry out a real-time reproduction in a status that a constant reproduction quality is maintained.

 Further, an external control relating to a reproduction in the receiving devices is permitted. Therefore, there is an
20 effect that it is possible to flexibly carry out a real-time reproduction.

 According to this invention, the edit control unit controls to distribute edited stream information to the receiving device. Therefore, there is an effect that, as
25 compared with the case of distributing the stream information

to the receiving device, it is possible to decrease the traffic volume of the transmission paths of the network or the like.

According to this invention, the edit control unit controls to distribute edited stream information to the receiving device. Therefore, there is an effect that, as compared with the case of distributing the stream information to the receiving device, it is possible to decrease the traffic volume of the transmission paths of the network or the like.

According to this invention, the distribution control unit carries out a distribution control and the reproduction control unit carries out a control of the method of displaying the moving picture. Therefore, there is an effect that it is possible to carry out a real-time reproduction of the stream information based on a proper distribution of the stream information and a proper display method. Further, there is also an effect that it is possible to provide an information distribution service with high added value.

According to this invention, the distribution control unit controls a distribution and the reproduction control unit controls the method of displaying the moving picture and the method of outputting the voice. Therefore, there is an effect that it is possible to carry out a real-time reproduction of the stream information based on a proper distribution, a proper display method and a proper output method of the stream information. Further, there is also an effect that it is

possible to provide an information distribution service with high added value.

Further, the stream information of higher level of importance is reproduced in real time with higher priority.

5 Therefore, there is an effect that it is possible to prevent this important stream information from being missed.

According to this invention, the information distribution/reproduction control method can easily be realized on a computer.

10 Although the invention has been described with respect to a specific embodiment for a complete and clear disclosure, the appended claims are not to be thus limited but are to be construed as embodying all modifications and alternative constructions that may occur to one skilled in the art which
15 fairly fall within the basic teaching herein set forth.